THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. 45. TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 16, 1830. NO. 43.

PUBLISHED BY
NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
NEAR THE S. W. CORNER OF THE DIAMOND.

TERMS.

The Gazette is published semi-weekly, (on Tuesday and Friday,) at FOUR dollars per annum payable half yearly in advance.

The Gazette is also published weekly, (on Friday,) at Two dollars per annum in advance,—or THREE dollars at the end of the year.

REES R. JONES,

NO. 33 Hand Street, between Penn and Liberty streets, having enlarged his Factory, has now on hand, and intends always to keep, a large and complete assortment of all kinds of

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO,

Spanish, Half Spanish, and Common Segars.

Also, Scotch and Rappee Snuff, all of which will be sold on reasonable terms.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 11, 1829.—tf.

Superior Business Stands FOR SALE.

THOSE two elegant brick dwelling houses and stores, No. 108 & 110, Market street, opposite the Allegheny bridge: one lately occupied by James Kerr, and the other, at present, by J. Shea & Co. Payments very accommodating.

Apply to
H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 15, 1829.—tf

MACHINE COTTON CARDS, No.33.

9 COMPLETE SETS, 24 Inches.

100 Bales Prime ALABAMA COTTON.

For Sale by
ADAMS, ALLEN, & Co.

Sept. 11, 1829.—tf

Public Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf.

The American Fire Insurance Co.

OF Philadelphia, daily make insurance against loss or damage by FIRE on HOUSES and MERCHANDISE. Job Bacon, Secretary, No. 101, Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

GEO. COCHRAN, Agent,
No. 26, Wood street, Pittsburgh

April 25—tf

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

N. B. The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms, viz.

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.

Pittsburgh, May 21, 1829—tf.

Porcelain Teeth.

DOCT. E. MERRITT, DENTIST, having during his late visit to the Eastern cities acquired the art of manufacturing the above Teeth, celebrated for their beauty, incorruptibility and strength, is prepared to supply the public with them. He has also furnished himself with Natural Teeth, as well as the best materials for making artificial ones.

Doct. E. M. has it in his power to accommodate Ladies and Gentlemen with all the various kinds of Teeth now in use, and can confidently promise to adapt them to the mouth in the neatest and best manner.

Dental operations performed at his office, in Fourth, No. 70, between Market and Wood streets.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 18.—tf.

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

The Western Farmers' Almanac

FOR THE YEAR 1830.

Being the ONLY Calculation by the Rev. JOHN TAYLOR.

ALSO,

A German Almanac,

(A continuation of Goeb's,)
WITH SAME CALCULATION.
The copyright of this calculation is secured.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

Pittsburgh, August 18, 1829.—tf.

For Sale,

THE THREE STORY BRICK BUILDINGS on Third Street near the corner of Market, next door to the Grocery Store of Schweppe & Horner, having convenient back buildings for the accommodation of a family and Store, and being an eligible stand for business.

Apply to
GEO. COCHRAN of Rd.
Agent No. 26 Wood Street.

Pittsburgh June 12, 1829—tf.

HENRY JONES & CO.

No. 3, (Patterson's Row,) St. Clair Street,

HAVE for sale, of their own manufacture—
TABLE Diaper and Towels,
7-8 and 4-4 Bed Ticks, 6, 7 and 8 hundred,
3 and 4 qr. Checks, 7, 8, 9 and 10 hundred,
3 and 4 qr. Plaids and Stripes, 8, 9 and 10 do.
Wilmington and Jean Stripes 8 and 9 do.
Bleached Satteen Cord.
12 qr. square Counterpanes,
Steam Boat do
Eagle Coverlets.

All of which they will sell low for city acceptances or Cash.

Pittsburgh, June 26, 1829.—tf.

J. C. BUCKLES, Commission Merchant,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forward every description of GOODS.

December 21, 1827—tf.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER whose name is affixed to the firm of Steele and Carlisle advertised below, was the *sole Capitalist* in the late firm of *W. Steele & Co.*

I. STEELE.

November 9th 1827—tf.

STEELE & CARLISLE,

(Successors of W. Steele & Co.)

Commission Merchants,

OFFER FOR SALE, ON LIBERAL TERMS,
LEAF and Manufactured TOBACCO
JUNIATA IRON—assorted
ditto NAILS do
ditto Nail, Spike and Deck Rods
Shovels—Spades—Axes and Hoes
Pittsburgh and Geneva WINDOW GLASS
Pig and Bar LEAD—White Lead in Oil
Wire Sifters, assorted—Drawing Chains
Superior Spanish SEGARS, &c. &c

Pittsburgh, November 9—tf

NEW LINE.

DAVID LEECH'S LINE of CANAL BOATS.

THE subscriber having fitted up several new Boats, for the reception of Freight and the accommodation of Passengers, has established a Line to run regularly between PITTSBURGH AND BLAIRSVILLE.

One of the Line Boats will start from Pittsburgh, on every *Monday, Wednesday,* and *Friday,* at 5 o'clock, P. M. and run through to Blairsville, (73 miles,) in 30 hours.

A Boat of this line will also leave Blairsville at the same time, and arrive in regular succession at Pittsburgh and Blairsville, (their respective places of destination,) on every *Wednesday, Friday,* and *Sunday,* at 7 A. M.

Freight, entrusted to this Line, will receive the utmost care and diligence; and every convenience and accommodation will be extended to Passengers.

☞ Freight (whole distance) 20 *cents per cwt.*
☞ Passengers 2 *cents per mile.*

For Freight or Passage, Apply to the respective Captains on Board, or to *Wm. Robinson, Jr.* Allegheny-town; to *Mark Graham,* at Blairsville, or to the subscriber at Leechburgh.

D. LEECH.

October 30—tf.

WIRE FACTORY.

THE BEAVER WIRE FACTORY is now in full operation, and prepared to supply the demand for Iron Wire, from No. 1 to No. 35, of a superior quality, and at the lowest rates. This wire has been pronounced, by those who are in the habit of using it, to be much superior, in every respect, to the English wire which has been heretofore imported. Western Merchants, Manufacturers, and others who deal in this article, are requested to forward their orders to

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co. *or*
R. TOWNSEND & Co.
Agents for the Factory.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 20, 1829.—tf

For Sale.

THE old Theatre Lot, 60 feet on Third Street: Also 60 feet on Smithfield street, corner o Diamond Alley. A quantity of good seasoned boards, and a large bill of seasoned scantling.

HENRY HOLDSHIP.

April 14—tf.

FOR SALE,

SEVERAL LOTS on Grant's Hill, at the corner of High-street and Coal-lane, on which are two frame DWELLING HOUSES, each two stories high, and twenty feet front, and two extensive frame buildings suitable for manufacturing purposes.

Apply to Benjamin Darlington, Pittsburgh, No. 49 Market-street.

Sept. 29, 1829.—tf

PRINTING INK.

JUST received from the Manufactory of *Johnson & Son,* a fresh supply of Book and News Ink, for winter and spring use, in kegs from 13 to 28 pounds.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

January 1, 1830.—tf

A Paper Mill For Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBERS offer for sale their PAPER MILL, adjoining the town of Steubenville, called the Clinton Mill, with the lot of ground on which it is erected. The mill runs four rag engines and has an abundant supply of clear water. The *machinery,* which is all of the best and most efficient kind, is driven by a steam engine of 30 horse power. Stone coal of the best quality can be had for 3¾ cents per bushel, delivered at the mill. The raw material, or stock, can at all times be procured in sufficent quantity in exchange for the manufactured article. The mill buildings are very extensive and commodious. The quality of the paper made therein, since it came into the possession of the subscribers, is too well known throughout the western states, to require any description here. On the lot on which the mill is situate is also a range of two story brick buildings, for the residence of the hands employed in the mill.

The town and neighborhood of Steubenville are remarkable for the healthiness, as well as the moral and correct deportment of their inhabitants, and the surrounding country being fertile and thickly inhabited, provisions are abundant and cheap, thus furnishing a very eligible and agreeable place of residence for any person who, by purchasing the said property, may find it necessary to locate himself and family there.

To any person inclining to purchase, every information as to the operations of the mill heretofore, with its profits, &c. shall be freely and fully imparted. The terms will be made easy to the purchaser; a part of the purchase money only will be required in hand. The subscribers may safely say, so good a chance for profitable investment of capital rarely offers: they wish to dispose of it for the reason, *only,* that their residence is too remote from it to enable them to give to it a sufficient degree of personal attention; the bulk of their business, together with their principal paper making establishment, being in Pittsburgh. Possession of the above property may be had by the first of April next, or as near thereto as practicable. Any further information may be had upon application to Mr. Thompson Hannah, the manager of said mill, or the subscribers in Pittsburgh.

HENRY HOLDSHIP & SON.

☞ The Western Herald, Wheeling Gazette, Ohio State Journal, Louisville Advertiser, Cincinnati Gazette, National Intelligencer, Baltimore Gazette, Delaware Watchman, Harrisburgh Reporter, Philadelphia Enquirer, U. S. Gazette, will please insert this to the amount of $3, and send their bills to the Pittsburgh Gazette Office.

December 15—tf.

Second Hand Clothing.

A GENERAL assortment of second Hand CLOTHING kept on hand and for sale at moderate prices, by

A. D. LEWIS,

Wood, between Second and Third Streets.

June 5—tf.

Gentlemen's Clothing also scoured in the neatest manner.

J. HANSON,

Auctioneer, and Commission Merchant,
No. 46, Wood Street, Pittsburgh,

IS now opening extensive consignments of choice seasonable
British, French, India, and Domestic

DRY GOODS:

Together with a quantity of

Hardware, Fancy Cutlery, &c.

All of which, (having been selected with much care, in *Philadelphia, New-York,* and *Baltimore,*) will be sold, by *Package* or *Piece,* at *Private Sale,* on accommodating terms. Country merchants are most respectfully invited to call and examine his stock.

PUBLIC SALES continued, as usual, every *Monday* and *Thursday,* at 10 o'clock, A. M. and every *Saturday evening,* at half past 6.

BOOKS.

The City Auction Room is also constantly supplied with an extensive collection of Miscellaneous, School and Blank BOOKS, which may be had at private sale at auction prices.

Pittsburgh, March 24, 1829—tf.

AUCTION SALES.

P. M'KENNA,

AUCTIONEER,

No. 99 Market street, between Liberty and Fifth streets,

EVERY TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and at 2 o'clock, P. M. Having made arrangements to the eastward, a constant supply of GOODS will always be on hand, which will be disposed of at private as well as public sale; as also a variety of Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles.

Pittsburgh, July 4, 1828—tf

ON SALE
At the City Auction Room,

No. 46 Wood Street.

LARGE and small *Porter Bottles,* of a superior quality,
Hollow *Glass-Ware,* assort'd.
Window *Glass* of all sizes,
Juniatta Nails and Brads, do
do and common Rolled Iron,
Nail, Spike and Deck Rods,
Iron *Tea-Kettles, Sad-Irons,*
Pig and Bar Lead—Rifle Powder,
Writing and Wrapping Paper.
ALSO
300 kegs prime Kentucky Tobacco,
500 Boxes superior do segars,
A few do *Stone's* superior Grass and Corn Scythes' together with
100 French Post Bedsteads, a superior article made in the state of New York.
36 Breakfast tables,—Bureaus,
Common and Fancy Chairs asst'd.

And a great variety of other articles, which will be sold at reduced prices for Cash or City acceptances.

J. HANSON.

May 29—tf.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission

WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.

Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

Pittsburgh and Philadelphia

CLOTHING STORE.

GEORGE C. MORGAN, No. 132, Wood-street, (next door to Dr. Speer's,) has just furnished his FASHIONABLE CLOTHING-STORE with a supply of articles in his line, suitable for the present and approaching seasons, and conforming in style and fashion, to the last eastern patterns. His stock comprises the greatest variety, and has been selected with much care as to the quality of the goods.

☞ Cloths, Vestings, Trimmings, and Fancy Articles, will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms.

☞ Work made to order, on the shortest notice.

Sept. 25.—tf.

Fort Pitt Glass Works.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,

Of various descriptions and patterns: and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

R. B. CURLING & SONS.

September 18, 1829.—tf

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE LANDS, late the property of John Way, Esq. deceased, are now offered *FOR SALE,* by the Executors, viz.

No. 25, Leet's District, of 200 acres, situated on the Ohio river, 20 miles from Pittsburgh. The road from Pittsburgh to Beaver passes through the improved part of this land, which abounds in coal and limestone.

No. 26, same district, adjoining No. 25, containing 200 acres of first rate land, a large portion of river bottom. The road to Beaver also passes through this tract These two tracts are first rate land, and from their situation on the road and river, must in a few years become valuable.

No. 249, Elder's district, 200 acres, situate in Armstrong county, on Buffalo Creek, about 5 miles from Kittanning, and 35 miles from Pittsburgh. On this tract, there is a salt well 300 feet deep, with other preparations for the manufacture of salt, and a good prospect of an abundant supply of salt water, and an inexhaustible bank of coal.

☞ For further particulars and terms of sale, apply to ABISHAI WAY, Merchant, Pittsburgh, or to NICHOLAS WAY, on the Beaver road, 13 miles from Pittsburgh.

December 15, 1826—tf

James Adams Jr. & Co.

GROCERS,

MARKET, BETWEEN FRONT AND WATER STREETS.

HAVING taken that large and commodious Ware-House formerly occupied by *Ekin & Ledlie,* respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they are just receiving and now offer for sale a choice selection of Groceries consisting of

Prime Green and Java COFFEE,
Y. Hyson, Imp'l. and Gunpowder TEA,
Pepper, Allspice, Cloves and Nutmegs,
Loaf and Lump SUGAR.
Benegal and Carracas Indigo,
Madder, Ginger, Rice &c.
Box Raisins, Figs, &c.
Warranted Genuine Havana SEGARS,
Flint's, Catamas' & Dosamygos',
Madeira, Port Lisbon, Teneriffe and Malaga WINES.
Brandy, H. G n, Jamaica Spirits &c.
A few Gallons choice old champaigne Brandy of 1802.

All of which they will sell low for Cash or acceptances, either

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

Having made arrangements for a constant supply, they respectfully solicit Country Merchants and others to favor them with a call.

April 3, 1829—tf.

S. Baird & Co.

INFORM their friends and the public in general, that they have associated *W. G. Alexander,* (late clerk of Wm. Bell, Jr.) in their wholesale business at No. 106 Wood Street. The business will be conducted as heretofore, under the firm of S. BAIRD & Co. They tender their thanks to their friends for past favors and solicit a continuance.

S. Baird & Co. are now receiving a large and general assortment of EUROPEAN, INDIA AND DOMESTIC GOODS, purchased at the lowest prices in the Eastern Markets, which they will dispose of on accommodating terms, by the piece or package.

They have also a large assortment of PAPER HANGINGS AND BORDERINGS of every description, being sole agents for the manufacturers, J. Shidle & Co.

Feb. 27—tf.

NOW OPENING,

A LARGE and extensive ASSORTMENT of

MACHINE CARDS,

From the Manufactory of J. & J. A. Smith & Co. Leicester. Mass which with their former stock will be disposed of on the most accommodating terms. Also a lot on hand, to close consignment, which are offered at very reduced prices.

Orders for Cotton Cards will be punctually attended to.

WM. BELL, Jr. & Co.
No. 51 Wood Street.

Feb. 17, 1829—tf.

Pine Creek Iron Works.

For Sale,

ONE half of the well known establishment situated near the Canal, about five miles above Pittsburgh, formerly in possession of M. B. Belknap and carried on, lately, by M'Clurg & Co. and Ekin & Ledlie. The establishment is seated on an excellent tract of land of about one hundred acres, having a number of dwellings convenient to the works for manager and hands. The works are in complete order for the manufacturing and rolling of iron, and for manufacturing nails, spades, axes, hoes &c. &c. Part of the machinery may be put in motion either by steam or water power, and from the general arrangement of the whole, every description of work connected with the establishment may be well done as economically as at any other in the western country.

Apply to
JOHN D. DAVIS, } Assignees
ISAAC LIGHTNER, } of
JOHN S. RIDDLE, } Ekin & Ledlie.

March 27—tf.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale that valuable and well known property, adjoining the town of Noblestown, and distant twelve miles from the city of Pittsburgh.

There are in this tract of land 500 acres, 175 of which are cleared, and under good cultivation. It contains a fine meadow, and an excellent Apple Orchard, besides valuable coal banks and never failing springs of good water. As a stock farm, it has but few equals.

There are erected on this property the following buildings, viz:—A *Steam Grist Mill,* with two pair of French Burs, and one pair of country stones, together with all the appurtenances necessary for doing merchant work on a large scale; a *Saw Mill* in good working order, which is propelled by water power; *three Dwelling Houses,* and *two Barns.* The above farm is intersected by good roads for transporting produce to a market, either on the Ohio river or at Pittsburgh, and is in a wealthy neighborhood.

If this property be not sold together, it will be divided to suit purchasers. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living in Pittsburgh.

SCUDDER HART.

August 7, 1829—tf

VIRGINIA GREEN GLASSWORKS

FOR SALE OR RENT.

POSSESSION TO BE GIVEN ON THE 1ST JULY NEXT.

THE subscribers, with a view of giving their exclusive attention to their mercantile pursuits, will sell the above valuable and lucrative property, with the buildings and lots adjacent.—or they will lease the same to a responsible individual or company, for a term of years. The establishment is in complete repair; and, from its location, possesses advantages and facilities for manufacturing and for sales, inferior to none, and superior to most of the kind in the western country.—If the establishment is rented, the lessee will be required to sustain the high reputation of the "brand." For terms, apply (previous to the first of April) to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co. Pittsburgh, or to KNOX & M'KEE, Wheeling.

January 19—tf

New Wholesale Store.

M. & F. TIERNAN

HAVE opened a large and extensive assortment of British India, French, and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

In M'Donald's Square, on Liberty strt. near the corner of Market and Liberty streets,

Which they purchased at the Philadelphia and New York Auctions, entirely for cash, and will sell by the package or piece at a small advance for cash or acceptances.

Pittsburgh, August 1, 1829.—1aw6mo

PHOENIX BREWERY

FOR SALE OR RENT.

IT is now in successful operation, and on lease to Messrs. Coltart & Silvey, whose time will expire on the 1st July next

TERMS of payment will be accommodating.

HENRY HOLDSHIP.

Pittsburgh, 14th Jan. 1830.—tf.

Steam Boat Ruhamah,

WILL run as a Regular Packet, during the season, between Pittsburgh and Wheeling, twice a week. Leave Pittsburgh every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon, passing Economy, Beaver, Wellsville, Steubenville and Wellsburgh the same evenings. Returning, leave Wheeling every Monday and Thursday, at 11 o'clock, A. M. passing Wellsburgh and Steubenville the same evenings, and Wellsville on Tuesday and Friday mornings, and Beaver and Economy on Tuesday and Friday afternoons.

Jan. 8—tf.

GREAT CURIOSITIES,

AT LAMBDIN'S MUSEUM.

IN addition to the usual attractions of this institution, a great number of additional curiosities have been added during the last two days: amongst wich are—

Two living *White Crows;* the *Emur,* or South American Ostrich, 5 feet 6 inches high; *Brown Tiger,* or Great American Panther; *Patagonian Penguin; Coatimundi;* several *Monkeys; two living Porcupines; Porcupine Fish; Lobster, 3 feet long; Shells, Corals, &c. &c.*

The Museum is open every day, and brilliantly illuminated every evening.—Admittance 25 cents, children 12 1-2.

August 18, 1829.—tf.

FOR NASHVILLE.

The Steamer Talisman

WILL leave this place, for Nashville, on the first opening of the river. For freight or passage, (having superior accommodations,) apply on board, or to ALLEN & GRANT.

February 2—tf.

DIAMOND SPARKS.

A VERY superior lot of Diamond Sparks, for Glass Cutters. Just received, and for sale, by WETMORE & HAVENS,

Second street, near Wood street.

February 2, 1830.—4t

PITTSBURGH STEEL.

Manufactured by S Broadmeadow & Co.

THIS Steel will bear a *welding heat,* and is *tempered* or *hardened as the Crowly Steel,* and we warrant it as equal to the *best* English Blister Steel.

S. BROADMEADOW & Co.

May 15—1y.

TOWN LOTS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I shall sell at public auction, on the 10th day of March next, at Letart Falls, Meigs County, Ohio, a number of Town Lots. Terms of sale to be made known on said day.

JOHN SAYRE.

January 22, 1830.—tf

NEW & FASHIONABLE
BOOT & SHOE STORE,

No. 134 Liberty Street.

THE subscribers have received and offer for sale a general assortment of Philadelphia manufactured

BOOTS & SHOES

Of a superior quality, among which are
Ladies' common leather, Morrocco and lasting Boots,
Do colored and black lasting Shoes,
Misses' and Children's black colored do
Gentlemen's Calf skin, Morrocco and Seal skin Boots,
Do Monroe and plain Shoes,
Do dancing and walking Pumps,
Do over Shoes—*not gum elastic,*
Do coarse Shoes, Monroe and plain,
Boy's coarse and fine Monroe and plain,

As this work is particularly manufactured for Pittsburgh, the public may be assured that none will be offered that is not of good quality.

Also a constant supply of

Morrocco, Goat Skins, Black and Red, of a superior quality; Cream colred and Yellow Roans for Boot lining.

N. B. Customer's work attended to by W Closey as usual. CLOSEY & BRADY.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 27, 1829—wtf.

TRIAL OF ANTICHRIST,

OTHERWISE the Man of Sin, for High Treason against the Son of God. Tried at the Session House of Truth, before the Right Hon. Divine Revelation, Lord Chief Justice of his Majesty's Court of Equity; the Hon. Justice Reason, of said Court: and the Hon. Justice History, one of the Justices of his Majesty's Court of Information. The Books will be ready within a few days, if God permit, and may be had at Mr. Patterson's Book-store, and from the Publisher.—Price 56 cents single, or 50 cents by the dozen.

ROBERT WILSON.

February 2, 1830.—tf

Westmoreland Burr Mill Stone MANUFACTORY.

On Loyalhanna Creek, about 8 miles from Greensburgh, and 3 miles from New Alexandria.

THE proprietors, grateful for the flattering encouragement they have received, inform their friends and the public, that they have lately received, and are receiving, a large supply of

FRENCH BURR BLOCKS,

from the Cities of New York and Baltimore, purchased from the importers, and selected by Isaac Munson with great care.

Those giving orders for MILL STONES, are requested to be very particular to state whether they are wanted for flouring alone, or for all kinds of grain. I. M. who principally conducts the factory, having served a regular apprenticeship to the business, and who is himself an experienced Miller, is well aware of the great importance that the stone should be made in the most perfect and faithful manner; shall therefore use all his skill in fulfilling the engagements of the firm, as no stone will be delivered unless WARRANTED; and presume they can furnish them at a lower price than they can be bought east of the mountains.

ISAAC MUNSON, *at the Factory.*
JAMES BRADY, *Greensburgh.*
GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.
Agent, Pittsburgh.

Who has a supply now on hand, and where they will constantly be kept for sale.

October 16—6mo.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale the following valuable property in this city, viz:—

A piece of ground, containing in Front on Water street, between Market and Wood streets, about sixty-five feet, and extending back towards Front street about one hundred and five feet; on which are erected one two story brick house, one three story brick store and office, a two story frame dwelling house and back buildings, a frame building formerly occupied as a gunsmith shop, and four other buildings, now occupied by James Crossan and Barnet & Shorb.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on Market street, between Front and Second streets, formerly owned by Abner Barker, containing in Front on Market street thirty feet, and extending back: on which are erected one two story brick dwelling house, with other back buildings.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Market and Wood streets, formerly occupied as the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, containing in Front on Third street twenty feet, and extending back towards Fourth street eighty-five feet; on which is erected a two story brick building.

Also, Adjoining the above, one other lot, containing twenty feet in front, and extending back eighty-five feet; on which is erected one frame building. Between the two last mentioned buildings an alley will be left for the common use of both.

Also, All that piece of ground situated on the north side of Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, containing in front on Diamond Alley fifteen feet, and extending back half way to Fifth Street, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, with back buildings, now occupied by Copernicus Walters.

Also, That piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Wood street and Hay Scale Alley, containing in front upon Third street about twenty feet, and extending back along said alley about eighty-five feet; on which are erected one two story brick dwelling and back buildings.

Also, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Water streets, containing in front on Wood street about twenty feet, and extending back sixty feet; on which is erected a three story brick dwelling house with back buildings, subject to a ground rent of twenty-two dollars and fifty cents per annum.

Also, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Second streets, containing in front on Wood street about forty-eight feet, and extending back part sixty and part ninety feet; on which are erected two three story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Charles L. Volz and Willard Leonard.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on the north side of the Diamond, containing in front on the Diamond about thirty-seven feet, and extending back to Jail alley; on which are erected two two story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Ephraim Pentland, Esq. and Mrs. Gormly.

Also, All that tract of Land, situated on Turtle Creek, commonly called "Dirty Camp."

For terms apply to the CASHIER.

January 22, 1830.—tf

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER,
Executors.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf.

ALLEGHENY LOTS.

FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Broad Common in the rear of the town of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale. The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit from one to five years will be given to purchasers. A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the Bank of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of purchasers.

W. Robinson, Jr.
Allegheny Town

August 25, 1826.—tf.

FANCY LAMPS,

PLATED CASTERS, &c.

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS, have just received, direct from the manufactories, and offer for sale, an elegant collection of *Bronze* and *Or Moulu, Astral* and *Mantel Lamps;* from ten to thirty dollars per pair; PLATED CASTERS, with cut and moulded bottles, silver edges and handles, from two to ten dollars per set: together with their usual extensive assortment of *PLAIN, PREST, and CUT GLASS WARE,*

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;

Cut and Moulded Sinelling and Toilet Bottles; Cut, Prest & Plain Bureau Knobs, &c. &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, December 25, 1829—tf.

PAPER HANGINGS.

THE subscribers having enlarged their *Paper Staining Establishment,* and procured some of the best workmen from the eastward, now offer for sale, wholesale and retail, *at the Philadelphia prices,* a choice assortment of

COMMON, GLAZED AND RAINBOW

PAPERS,

Of the latest patterns, and equal to any heretofore sold in this market; a constant supply of which, in all their varieties, with suitable borders, will be kept on hand.

Also on hand, a large assortment of FRENCH WALL PAPERS and

Velvet Bordering.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON,
Corner of Wood & Third Streets.

October 10—tf

SHEARS.

THE subscribers are manufacturing revolving and vibrating SHEAR BLADES, of a superior quality. They will be stamped "F. A. Bemis & Co." and warranted to the purchaser.—A sample can be seen at Messrs. L. & P. Peterson's, on the corner of Market and Front streets, and a constant supply will be kept on hand at the manufactory, No. 24 Water street.

ALSO, will be made to order, SHEARING MACHINES of improved construction. Having in operation machinery expressly for grinding, Shears will be ground with the greatest accuracy, at a short notice.

F. A. BEMIS & Co.

Nov. 27—tf.

PLASTER PARIS.

402 Barrels (white) Ground Plaster Paris; just received, and for sale, by

STEELE & CARLISLE,
90 *Front Street.*

Dec. 15.—3m.

The New Lisbon Palladium and Beaver Argus will insert the above two months, and forward their accounts to this office.

Poetry.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

——"For shame,
You make me speak out plainly."—*Anon.*

Again the waltz revisits our famed city,
"Charming," say some,—and others, "more's the pity!"
All grace and languish, with a glide she steps,
And bids our fair ones learn and be adepts!
What tho', not quite half pleas'd the husband frowns,
The wife *will* waltz—"Pshaw, dear! it is the *ton!*"
Or should he ask—"Stay, love! with me to-night"—
"Oh, no!" she cries "I've promis'd Mrs. Bright"—
Flies to her toilet, calls forth all her charms,
And leaves a husband's, for a waltzer's arms!
What tho' the lover, as his chosen maid
Prepares to take her place in the parade,
Says—"dearest do not join the set to-night,
There are enough, Lord knows, without you, quite."
She hears no more—but mixes with the throng,
And 'mid the giddy twirl is borne along!
Take care, that 'what you touch you may take' too,
Your lover says not, sweetest maid, of you!
—And look ye, now, at that young sandall'd fair,
How well she waltzes! how the folks all stare!
Suppose her dress *is* scant! her form is fine!
And beauty is like candles—*made* to shine!
We *guess* not at her ankles—we can *see*,
And *scarcely* do we guess she has a knee!
She makes us think of some mischievous pet,
Escap'd from Nurse, without its pantalette.
But "beauty unadorned,"—you know the rest—
Our Thompson says, and surely he knows best—
So thinks our pretty little waltzing maid—
And thinks, too, *unadorn'd* means *unarray'd!*
—Now, let me, waltzing ladies! to each heart
Put one small question—it may make you start?—
Say, would ye yield the honey of your lip
To every half-known fop or man to sip?
"Shocking!" "Oh no!" Then why permit your form
To be enclasp'd with pressure close and warm?
And give that neck so pure, and *far off* drest,
To be by man's rude fingers idly prest?
That choicest resting-place, priz'd far above
All other pillows, by fond, wedded love!
It might seem more uncouth, but not more false,
If, 'stead of saying—"Madam, will you waltz?"
A man should say—"Come, let us have a snug
And warm and cosey, sentimental *hug!*"
Oh! ladies! ladies! try the Highland fling,
Or jig, or shuffletoe, or any thing—
Or stick to good old quadrille or country dance—
But leave the waltz to actresses and France!

Miscellany.

MR. WEBSTER'S SPEECH.

In the course of a debate upon a resolution offered by Mr. Foote, from Connecticut, Senators Benton and Hayne, for reasons best known to themselves, thought proper to charge the General Government with harsh and severe policy towards the new States, and accused the eastern people of hostility to the west. To repel these charges, Mr. Webster made the following speech, which we think every impartial reader will admit to be entirely satisfactory. The speech occupies a considerable portion of our columns to-day, to the exclusion of other matter, which might be more varied, but not more interesting. We publish about one-half of it to-day: the remainder shall appear on Friday.—A charge of hostility to the west, against the eastern people, comes with a bad grace, indeed, from a citizen of South Carolina; and with a still worse grace, within two years after the citizens of the latter state had resolved to consume none of the productions of Ohio or Kentucky.

—

Mr. Webster of Massachusetts said, on rising, that nothing had been further from his intention, than to take any part in the discussion of this resolution. It proposed only an inquiry, on a subject of much importance, and one in regard to which it might strike the mind of the mover, and of other gentlemen, that inquiry and investigation would be useful. Although (said Mr. W.) I am one of those who do not perceive any particular utility in instituting the inquiry, I have, nevertheless, not seen that harm would be likely to result from adopting the resolution. Indeed, it gives no new powers, and hardly imposes any new duty on the committee. All that the resolution proposes should be done, the committee is quite competent, without the resolution, to do by virtue of its ordinary powers. But, sir, although I have felt quite indifferent about the passing of the resolution, yet opinions were expressed yesterday on the general subject of the public lands, and on some other subjects, by the gentleman from South Carolina, so widely different from my own, that I am not willing to let the occasion pass without some reply. If I deemed the resolution as originally proposed hardly necessary, still less do I think it either necessary or expedient to adopt it, since a second branch has been added to it to-day. By this second branch, the committee is to be instructed to inquire whether it be expedient to adopt measures to hasten the sales, and extend more rapidly the surveys of the public lands.

Now it appears, that, in forty years, Mr. President, we have sold no more than about twenty millions of acres of public lands. The annual sales do not now exceed, and never have exceeded, one million of acres. A million a year is, according to our experience, as much as the increase of population can bring into settlement.—And it appears also, that we have, at this moment, sir, surveyed and in the market, ready for sale, two hundred and ten millions of acres, or thereabouts. All this vast mass, at this moment, lies on our hands, for mere want of purchasers. Can any man, looking to the real interests of the country and the people, seriously think of inquiring, whether we ought not still faster to hasten the public surveys, and to bring, still more and more rapidly, other vast quantities into the market?—The truth is, that rapidly as population has increased, the surveys have, nevertheless, out-ran our wants. There are more lands than purchasers. They are now sold at low prices, and taken up as fast as the increase of people furnishes hands to take them up.

It is obvious, that no artificial regulation, no forcing of sales, no giving away of the lands even, can produce any great and sudden augmentation of population. The ratio of increase, though great, has yet its bounds. Hands for labor are multiplied only at a certain rate. The lands cannot be settled but by settlers, nor faster than settlers can be found. A system, if now adopted, of forcing sales, at whatever prices, may have the effect of throwing large quantities into the hands of individuals, who would, in this way, in time, themselves become competitors with the government, in the sale of land. My own opinion has uniformly been, that the public lands should be offered freely, and at low prices; so as to encourage settlement and cultivation as rapidly as the increasing population of the country is competent to extend settlement and cultivation.

Every actual settler should be able to buy good land, at a cheap rate; but, on the other hand, speculation by individuals, on a large scale, should not be encouraged, nor should the value of all lands, sold and unsold, be reduced to nothing, by throwing new and vast quantities into the market at prices merely nominal.

I now proceed, sir, to some of the opinions expressed by the gentleman from South Carolina. Two or three topics were touched by him, in regard to which he expressed sentiments in which I do not at all concur.

In the first place, sir, the honorable gentleman spoke of the whole course and policy of the government, towards those who have purchased and settled the public lands; and seemed to think this policy wrong. He held it to have been, from the first, hard and rigorous; he was of opinion, that the United States had acted towards those who had subdued the western wilderness, in the spirit of a step-mother; that the public domain had been improperly regarded as a source of revenue; and that we had rigidly compelled payment for that which ought to have been given away. He said we ought to have followed the analogy of other governments, which had acted on a much more liberal system than ours, in planting colonies. He dwelt, particularly, upon the settlement of America by colonists from Europe; and reminded us, that their governments had not exacted from those colonists payment for the soil; with them, he said, it had been thought, that the conquest of the wilderness was itself an equivalent for the soil, and he lamented that we had not followed that example, and pursued the same liberal course towards our own emigrants to the west.

Now, sir, I deny, altogether, that there has been any thing harsh or severe, in the policy of the government towards the new States of the West. On the contrary, I maintain, that it has uniformly pursued towards these States, a liberal and enlightened system, such as its own duty allowed and required; and such as their interests and welfare demanded. The Government has been no step-mother to the new States: she has not been careless of their interests, nor deaf to their requests; but from the first moment, when the Territories which now form those States were ceded to the Union, down to the time in which I am now speaking, it has been the invariable object of the Government, to dispose of the soil, according to the true spirit of the obligation under which it received it; to hasten its settlement and cultivation, as far as practicable; and to rear the new communities into equal and independent States, at the earliest moment of their being able, by their numbers, to form a regular government.

I do not admit, sir, that the analogy to which the gentleman refers us is just, or that the cases are at all similar. There is no resemblance between the cases upon which the statesman can found an argument. The original N. American Colonists either fled from Europe, like our new England ancestors, to avoid persecution, or came hither at their own charges, and often at the ruin of their fortunes, as private adventurers. Generally speaking, they derived neither succour nor protection from their governments at home. Wide, indeed, is the difference between those cases and ours. From the very origin of the government, these western lands, and the just protection of those who had settled or should settle on them, have been the leading objects in our policy, and have led to expenditures, both of blood and treasure, not inconsiderable; not indeed exceeding the importance of the object, and not yielded grudgingly or reluctantly, certainly; but yet not inconsiderable, though necessary sacrifices, made for high proper ends. The Indian title has been extinguished at the expense of many millions. Is that nothing? There is still a much more material consideration. Those colonists, if we are to call them so, in passing the Allegheny, did not pass beyond the care and protection of their own government. Wherever they went, the public arm was still stretched over them. A parental government at home was still ever mindful of their condition and their wants; and nothing was spared which a just sense of their necessities required. Is it forgotten, that it was one of the most arduous duties of the Government, in its earliest years, to defend the frontiers against the north western Indians? Are the sufferings and misfortunes under Harmar and St. Clair, not worthy to be remembered? Do the occurrences connected with these military efforts show an unfeeling neglect of western interests? And here, sir, what becomes of the gentleman's analogy? What English armies accompanied our ancestors to clear the forest of a barbarous foe? What treasures of the Exchequer were expended in buying up the original title to the soil? What governmental arm held its ægis over our father's heads, as they pioneered their way in the wilderness? Sir, it was not till Gen. Wayne's victory, in 1794, that it could be said, we had conquered the savages. It was not till that period, that the government could have considered itself as having established an entire ability to protect those who should undertake the conquest of the wilderness. And here, sir, at the epoch of 1794, let us pause and survey the scene. It is now thirty-five years since that scene actually existed. Let us, sir, look back, and behold it.—Over all that is now Ohio, there then stretched one vast wilderness, unbroken, except by two small spots of civilized culture, the one at Marietta, and the other at Cincinnati.

At these little openings, hardly each a pin's point upon the map, the arm of the frontiersman had levelled the forest, and let in the sun. These little patches of earth, and themselves almost shadowed by the overhanging boughs of that wilderness, which had stood and perpetuated itself, from century to century, ever since the creation, were all that had then been rendered verdant by the hand of man. In an extent of hundreds, and thousands of square miles, no other surface of smiling green attested the presence of civilization. The hunter's path crossed mighty rivers, flowing in solitary grandeur, whose sources lay in remote and unknown regions of the wilderness. It struck, upon the north, on a vast inland sea, over which the wintry tempest raged as on the ocean; all around was bare creation. It was fresh, untouched, unbounded, magnificent wilderness. And, sir, what is it now? Is it imagination only, or can it possibly be fact, that presents such a change, as surprises and astonishes us, when we turn our eyes to what Ohio now is? Is it reality or a dream, that in so short a period even as thirty-five years, there has sprung up, on the same surface, an independent State, with a million of people? A million of inhabitants! an amount of population greater than that of all the cantons of Switzerland; equal to one-third of all the people of the U. S. when they undertook to accomplish their independence. This new member of the Republic has already left far behind her, a majority of the old States. She is now by the side of Virginia and Pennsylvania; and, in point of numbers, will shortly admit no equal but New York herself. If, sir, we may judge of measures by their results, what lessons do these facts read us, upon the policy of the government? What inferences do they authorize, upon the general question of kindness, or unkindness? What convictions do they enforce, as to the wisdom and ability, on the one hand, or the folly and incapacity, on the other, of our general administration of western affairs? Sir, does it not require some portion of self respect in us, to imagine, that if our light had shone on the path of government, if our wisdom could have been consulted in its measures, a more rapid advance to strength and prosperity would have been experienced? For my own part, while I am struck with wonder at the success, I also look with admiration at the wisdom and foresight which originally arranged and prescribed the system for the settlement of the public domain. Its operation has been, without a moment's interruption, to push the settlements of the western country to the full extent of our utmost means.

But, sir, to return to the remarks of the honorable member from South Carolina. He says that Congress has sold these lands, and put the money into the Treasury, while other Governments, acting a more liberal part, gave away their lands, and that we ought, also, to have given away ours.

I will not stop to state an account between our revenues derived from land, and our expenditures in Indian treaties and Indian wars. But, I must refer the honorable gentleman to the origin of our own title to the soil of these Territories, and remind him that we received them on conditions, and under trusts, which would have been violated by giving the soil away. For compliance with those conditions, and the just execution of those trusts, the public faith was solemnly pledged. The public lands of these United States have been derived from four principal sources. First. Cessions made to the United States by individual states, on the recommendation or request of the old Congress. Second. The compact with Georgia, in 1802.—Third. The purchase of Louisiana, in 1803.—Fourth. The purchase of Florida, in 1819. Of the first class, the most important was the cession by Virginia, of all her right and title, as well of soil as jurisdiction, to all the territory within the limits of her charter, lying north of the river Ohio. It may not be ill timed to recur to the causes and occasions of this and the other similar grants.

When the war of the Revolution broke out, a great difference existed in different States, in the proportion between people and territory. The northern and eastern states, with very small surfaces, contained comparatively a thick population, and there was generally within their limits, no great quantity of waste lands belonging to the Government, or the Crown of England. On the contrary, there were in the Southern States, in Virginia and in Georgia for example, extensive public domains, wholly unsettled, and belonging to the Crown. As these possessions would necessarily fall from the Crown, in the event of a prosperous issue of the war, it was insisted that they ought to devolve on the United States, for the good of the whole. The war, it was argued, was undertaken and carried on at the common expense of all the colonies; its benefits, if successful, ought also to be common; and the property of the common enemy, when vanquished, ought to be regarded as the general acquisition of all. While yet the war was raging, it was contended that Congress ought to have the power to dispose of vacant and unpatented lands, commonly called Crown lands, for defraying the expenses of the war, and for other public and general purposes. "Reason and justice," said the Assembly of New Jersey, in 1778, "must decide, that the property which existed in the Crown of Great Britain, previous to the present Revolution, ought now to belong to the Congress, in trust for the use and benefit of the U. S. They have fought and bled for it, in proportion to their respective abilities, and therefore the reward ought not to be predilectionally distributed. Shall such States as are shut out, by situation, from availing themselves of the least advantage from this quarter, be left to sink under an enormous debt, whilst others are enabled, in a short period, to replace all their expenditures from the hard earnings of the whole confederacy."

Moved by these considerations, and these addresses made to it, Congress took up the subject, and in September, 1780, recommended to the several States in the Union, having claims to Western Territory, to make liberal cessions of a portion thereof to the United States; and on the 10th of October, 1780, Congress resolved, that any lands, so ceded in pursuance of their preceding recommendation, should be disposed of for the common benefit of the U. S.; should be settled and formed into distinct Republican States, to become members of the Federal Union, with the same rights of sovereignty, freedom, and independence as the other States; and that the lands should be granted, or settled, at such times, and under such regulations, as should be agreed on by Congress. Again, in September, 1783, Congress passed another resolution, expressing the conditions on which cessions from States should be received: and in October following, Virginia made her cession, reciting the resolution, or act, of September preceding, and then transferring her title to the Northwestern Territory to the U. States, upon the express condition, that the lands, so ceded, should be considered as a common fund for the use and benefit of such of the United States as had become or should become members of the Confederation, Virginia inclusive, and should be faithfully and bona fide disposed of for that purpose, and for no other use or purpose whatsoever. The grants from other States were on similar conditions. Massachusetts and Connecticut both had claims on Western lands and both relinquished them to the U. S. in the same manner. These grants were all made on three substantial conditions or trusts. First, that the ceded Territories should be formed into States, and admitted in due time into the Union, with all the rights belonging to other States. Second, that the lands should form a common fund to be disposed of for the general benefit of all the States. Third, that they should be sold and settled, at such time and in such manner as Congress should direct.

Now, sir, it is plain that Congress never has been, and is not now, at liberty to disregard these solemn conditions. For the fulfiment of all these trusts, the public faith was, and is, fully pledged. How, then, would it have been possible for Congress, if it had been so disposed, to give away these public lands? How could they have followed the example of other Governments, if there had been such, and considered the conquest of the wilderness an equivalent compensation for the soil? The States had looked to this Territory, perhaps too sanguinely, as a fund out of which means were to come to defray the expenses of the war. It had been received as a fund—as a fund Congress had bound itself to apply it. To have given it away, would have defeated all the objects which Congress, and particular States, had had in view, in asking and obtaining the cession, and would have plainly violated the conditions, which the ceding States attached to their own grants.

The gentleman admits, that the lands cannot be given away until the national debt is paid, because to a part of that debt they stand pledged.—But this is not the original pledge. There is, so to speak, an earlier mortgage. Before the debt was funded, at the moment of the cession of the lands, and by the very terms of that cession, every state of the Union obtained an interest in them, as in a common fund. Congress has uniformly adhered to this condition. It has proceeded to sell the lands, and to realize as much from them, as was compatible with the other trusts created by the same deeds of cession. One of these deeds of trust, as I have already said, was, that the lands should be sold and settled, at such time and manner as Congress shall direct. The government has always felt itself bound, in regard to sale and settlement, to exercise its own best judgment, and not to transfer the discretion to others. Who can say what mischiefs would have ensued, if Congress had thrown these territories into the hands of private speculation? Or who, on the other hand, can now foresee what the event would be, should the government depart from the same course hereafter, and not content with such constant absorption of the public lands as the natural growth of our population may accomplish, should force great portions of them, at nominal or very low prices, into private hands to be sold and settled as and when such holders would think most for their own interest? Hitherto, sir, I maintain Congress has acted wisely, and done its duty on that subject. I hope it will continue to do it. Departing from the original idea, so soon as it was found practicable and convenient, of selling by sections, Congress has disposed of the soil in smaller and still smaller portions, till, at length, it sells in parcels of no more than eighty acres; thus putting it into the power of every man in the country, however poor, but who has health and strength, to become the freeholder if he desires, not of barren acres, but of rich and fertile soil. The government has performed all the conditions of the grant. While it has regarded the public lands as a common fund, and has sought to make what reasonably could be made of them, as a source of revenue, it has also applied its best wisdom to sell and settle them, as fast and as happily as possible; and whenever numbers would warrant it, each Territory has been successively admitted into the Union, with all the rights of an independent state.

Is there then, sir, I ask, any well founded charge of hard dealing; any just accusation for negligence, indifference, or parsimony, which is capable of being sustained against the government of the country, in its conduct towards the new States? Sir, I think there is not.

But there was another observation of the Hon. Member, which, I confess, did not a little surprise me. As a reason for wishing to get rid of the public lands as soon as we could, and as we might, the Hon. Gentleman said, he wanted no permanent sources of income. He wished to see the time when the government should not possess a shilling of public revenue. If he could speak a magical word, and by that word convert the whole Capitol into gold, the word should not be spoken. The administration of a fixed revenue, he said, only consolidates the government, and corrupts the people! Sir, I confess I heard these sentiments uttered on this floor, not without deep regret and pain.

I am aware that these, and similar opinions, are espoused by certain persons out of the Capitol, and out of this Government; but I did not expect so soon to find them there. Consolidation!—that perpetual cry both of terror and delusion—Consolidation! Sir, when gentlemen speak of the effects of a common fund, belonging to all the states, as having a tendency to consolidation, what do they mean? Do they mean, or can they mean, any thing more than that the Union of the States will be strengthened, by whatever continues or furnishes inducements to the people of the States to hold together? If they mean merely this, then, no doubt, the public lands, as well as every thing else in which we have a common interest, tends to consolidation; and to this species of consolidation every true American ought to be attached; it is neither more nor less than strengthening the Union itself. This is the sense in which the framers of the Constitution use the word consolidation; and in which sense I adopt and cherish it. They tell us, in the letter submitting the Constitution to the consideration of the country, that "in all our deliberations on this subject, we kept steadily in our view that which appears to us the greatest interest of every true American, the consolidation of our Union, in which is involved our prosperity, felicity, safety, perhaps our national existence. This important consideration, seriously and deeply impressed on our minds, led each State in the Convention to be less rigid on points of inferior magnitude, than might have been otherwise expected."

This, sir, is Gen. Washington's consolidation. This is the true constitutional consolidation. I wish to see no new powers drawn to the general government; but I confess I rejoice in whatever tends to strengthen the bond that unites us, and encourages the hope that our Union may be perpetual. And, therefore, I cannot but feel regret at the expression of such opinions as the Gentleman has avowed; because I think their obvious tendency is to weaken the bond of our connexion. I know that there are some persons in the part of the country from which the Honorable Member comes, who habitually speak of the Union in terms of indifference, or even of disparagement. The Hon. Member himself is not, I trust, and can never be one of these. They significantly declare, that it is time to calculate the value of the Union; and their aim seems to be enumerate, and to magnify all the evils, real and imaginary, which the government under the Union produces.

The tendency of all these ideas and sentiments is obviously to bring the Union into discussion, as a mere question of present and temporary expediency—nothing more than a mere matter of profit and loss. The Union to be preserved, while it suits local and temporary purposes to preserve it; and to be sundered whenever it shall be found to thwart such purposes. Union, of itself, is considered by the disciples of this school as hardly a good. It is only regarded as a possible means of good: or, on the other hand, as a possible means of evil. They cherish no deep and fixed regard for it, flowing from a thorough conviction of its absolute and vital necessity to our welfare. Sir, I deprecate and deplore this tone of thinking and acting. I deem far otherwise of the Union of the States; and so did the framers of the Constitution themselves. What they said I believe; fully and sincerely believe, that the Union of the States is essential to the prosperity and safety of the States. I am a Unionist, and in this sense, a National Republican. I would strengthen the ties that hold us together. Far, indeed, in my wishes, very far distant be the day, when our associated and fraternal stripes shall be severed assunder, and when that happy constellation under which we have risen to so much renown, shall be broken up, and be seen sinking, star after star, into obscurity and night.

Among other things, the Hon. Member spoke of the public debt. To that he holds the public lands pledged, and has expressed his usual earnestness for its total discharge. Sir, I have always voted for every measure for reducing the debt, since I have been in Congress. I wish it paid because it is a debt; and, so far, is a charge upon the industry of the country, and the finances of the government. But sir, I have observed, that whenever the subject of the public debt is introduced into the Senate, a morbid sort of fervor is manifested in regard to it, which I have been sometimes at a loss to understand. The debt is not now large, and is in a course of most rapid reduction. A very few years will see it extinguished. Now I am not entirely able to persuade myself that it is not certain supposed incidental tendencies and effects of this debt, rather than its pressure and charge as a debt, that cause so much anxiety to get rid of it. Possibly it may be regarded as in some degree a tie, holding the different parts of the country together, by considerations of mutual interest. If this be one of its effects, the effect itself is, in my opinion, not to be lamented. Let me not be misunderstood. I would not continue the debt for the sake of collateral or consequential advantage, such as I have mentioned. I only mean to say, that that consequence itself is not one that I regret. At the same time, that if there are others who would, or do regret it, I differ from them.

As I have already remarked, sir, it was one among the reasons assigned by the Hon. member for his wish to be rid of the public land altogether, that the public disposition of them, and the revenues derived from them, tends to corrupt the people. This, sir, I confess, passes my comprehension. These lands are sold at public auction, or taken up at fixed prices, to form farms and freeholds. Whom does this corrupt? According to the system of sales, a fixed proportion is every where reserved, as a fund for education. Does education corrupt? Is the schoolmaster a corrupter of youth? the spelling book, does it break down the morals of the rising generation? and the Holy Scriptures, are they fountains of corruption? Or if, in the exercise of a provident liberality, in regard to its own property as a great landed proprietor, and to high purposes of utility towards others, the government gives portions of these lands to the making of a canal, or the opening of a road, in the country where the lands themselves are situated, what alarming and overwhelming corruption follows from all this? Can there be nothing pure in government, except the exercise of mere control?—Can nothing be done without corruption, but the imposition of penalty and restraint. Whatever is positively beneficent, whatever is actively good, whatever spreads abroad benefits and blessings which all can see, and all can feel, whatever opens intercourse, and augments population, enhances the value of property and diffuses knowledge—must all this be rejected and reprobated as dangerous and obnoxious policy, hurrying us to the double ruin of a government, turned into despotism by the mere exercise of acts of beneficence, and of a people, corrupted, beyond hope of rescue, by the improvement of their condition?

The Gentleman proceeded, sir, to draw a frightful picture of the future. He spoke of the centuries that must elapse, before the lands could be sold, and the great hardships that the States must suffer while the United States reserved itself, within their limits, such large portions of soil, not liable to taxation. Sir, this is all, or mostly, imagination. If these lands were leasehold property, if they were held by the United States on rent, there would be much in the idea. But they are wild lands, held only till they can be sold; reserved no longer than till somebody will take them up at low prices As to their not being taxed, I would ask whether the States themselves, if they owned them, would tax them before sale? Sir, if in any case any State can show that the policy of the United States retards her settlement, or prevents her from cultivating the lands within her limits, she shall have my vote to alter that policy. But I look upon the public lands as a public fund, and that we are no more authorized to give them away gratuitously than to give away gratuitously the money in the Treasury. I am quite aware, that the sums drawn annually from the Western States make a heavy drain upon them; but that is unavoidable. For that very reason, among others, I have always been inclined to pursue towards them a kind and most liberal policy; but I am not at liberty to forget, at the same time, what is due to other States, and to the solemn engagements under which the government rests.

(To be concluded.)

From the state of *Misissippi* we, learn that an act had passed both branches of the Legislature of that State, extending to the Indians residing within the limits of that State, all the privileges and immunities whatever of *citizens of that State*—thus incorporating them with the population. The bill wanted only the signature of the Governor to become a law.—*Poulson.*

THE FOUNDLING OF NUREMBERG.

In the month of May, 1828, there appeared in the streets of Nuremberg, a youth apparently between 17 and 18 years of age, in the dress of a peasant, and holding in his hand a letter addressed to a captain of cavalry resident in that city. The letter, which was without signature, stated that the young man was desirous of enlisting in the cavalry, as his deceased father had served in that corps; that the writer of the letter was a poor day laborer with ten children; and that he had received the lad, when a little child, from a nurse, whom he did not know, to bring him up secretly. The letter also contained several palpable untruths, and among the rest asserted that the boy could read and write. The captain of cavalry declared that he would have nothing to do with the business, and sent the young man as a vagrant to the guard-house. He was afterwards carried before the officers of police, who looked upon him as an impostor. It was soon ascertained, however, that he could scarcely speak a word; that he had been totally neglected, and had received no education whatever.

An official notification was then published, requiring all persons who might be able to give any information respecting this mysterious case, to communicate what they knew. About four months after, an old woman, said to have come from the neighborhood of Nuremberg, and supposed to be a midwife, waited on the Burgomaster, and made a communication to him under the pledge of secrecy. The youth has since been treated with great attention. Several teachers were immediately engaged for him, and as he is not deficient in capacity, they soon taught him to converse and read, and thus enabled him to give some information respecting his former fate.

His whole life, as far as he could recollect it, had been spent in a small obscure dungeon, faintly lighted from above. He slept on straw, and was fed with bread and water, which used to be brought to him at night by a man; and as he was often asleep when it was brought, several weeks often passed over without his seeing his attendant. The only occupation of his childhood, as far as his contracted prison would permit him, was riding on a wooden horse, and almost the only words he could speak when he came to Nuremberg were, *Russel-reiten*, "Horsey-ride."

On his arrival at Nuremberg, he refused meat and vegetables, and would eat nothing but bread and water. He slept on the ground, and had no idea of the use of a bed. His legs were bent, as the roof of his dungeon was so low that when he grew up he could not stand erect in it. Having lived so long in obscurity, he could not endure the full light of day. On approaching a church-yard, it was observed that he seemed to feel an indescribable kind of horror, from which it has been conjectured that his prison was beside some burying-ground or tomb. He relates that his keeper brought him out of the dungeon by night, and sometimes carried him, because from want of practice he could not walk far. They travelled only at night, lying under bushes during the day, and at last, after several nights had elapsed, they reached Nuremberg.

The letter which the lad presented in Nuremberg, stated that he had been christened by the name of Kaspar; the sur-name Hauser was given him in Nuremberg. His manner is agreeable, and he converses with much propriety in a *tete-a-tete;* but in mixed company he becomes embarrassed, as the act of speaking is still new to him. He has made extraordinary progress in music, drawing, and languages. He has also learnt to ride, in which he takes great pleasure. The Burgomaster treats him as if he were his own son, and he lives with the professor of the Gymnasium, who superintends his education.

On the 17th of October last, between eleven and twelve in the forenoon, while the Professor was from home, the house bell was rung. The Professor's mother, who was weak and unwell, desired Kaspar to answer the door. He no sooner opened the door than a man, the same person, he believes, who brought him to Nuremberg, ran at him with a knife. After receiving several wounds about the head he fell, and would probably have been murdered, had not the assassin believed that he had killed him, for he said aloud, "I need be afraid of you no longer!" However, on hearing a noise in the house, the murderer fled. Young Hauser is recovering from the effects of this dreadful attack.—*Austrian Observer.*

THE NORTH CAROLINA CAPT. KIDD.

Black Beard.—Who has not heard of the famous Black Beard, the noted freebooter, who, according to vulgar credulity, has buried chests of money upon the banks of almost every deep creek along our coast, and whose headless trunk, when slain, swam nine times round his vessel! The true history of this man, so famous in the legends of North Carolina, will be found in the following account, which we have taken from Williamson's history of North Carolina. His real name was *Teach*, and he pursued his piratical adventures on our coast about the year 1717.—*Newbern Spectat.*

"Governor Eden, and Tobias Knight, Secretary of the Colony, were suspected of confederating with this man. Teach, the noted freebooter, who was surnamed Black Beard, while he pursued his piracies, used to retire to the mouth of the Pamlico river, in North Carolina, to refit his vessel. Bath county was thinly inhabited: and Teach frequently went ashore to the town of that name, without restraint; for, guarded as he was he could not be easily apprehended. He lived on terms of familiarity with some of the inhabitants, who did not count it dishonorable to associate with a robber. Tobias Knight, a member of the council, secretary of the province, and collector of the customs for the port of Bath, was unfortunately in the number of his friends. King George the First, in the year 1717, was pleased to issue a proclamation, offering a pardon to all pirates who should surrender themselves, within a limited time, to any of the colonial Governors. This was deemed to be the most expeditious method of obtaining relief from a common pest. Teach and twenty of his men, surrendered themselves to the Governor of North Carolina, and took the oath of allegiance. His associates dispersed themselves, and some of them went to work. But Teach was an intemperate man, and had long been in the habits of idleness. In a short time his money was expended. Those treasures were of no use to him, which vulgar credulity, prone to believe a wonderful story, has passed to his account. The man who is said and believed to have buried pots or chests of money, in every deep creek along our coast, had not the means of supporting himself on shore, when he left off cruising; wherefore he resolved to risk his life, by returning to his piracies. For this purpose he fitted out a sloop, enlisted a proper crew, and cleared as a common trader, for the island of St. Thomas. After a few weeks, he returned to Carolina, and brought with him a French ship laden with sugar, coffee and cotton. He made oath before the Governor, with four of his people, that he found the ship deserted at sea; upon which he was allowed to enter at the custom-house. He landed his sugar and other goods, and hove down his sloop, to give her a clean bottom, at the place that is now called Teach's Hole, within Ocracoke inlet.—Knight, who was a collector of the customs, lived on Pamlico river, a few miles below the port of Bath.—Teach had been at his house during those transactions; for he stored twenty barrels of sugar and two bags of coffee in in his barn. Whatever the governor or secretary may have thought of an old pirate, who alleged that he had found a tight ship, with a valuable cargo, deserted at sea, other people were disposed to view it as a piratical adventure. The assembly of Virginia offered a reward of one hundred pounds for Teach, and ten pounds for each of his associates. There were two ships of war then at their moorings in Hampton Roads. Maynard, a lieutenant in one of the ships, taking with him two small coasters, and a sufficient number of men, sailed in quest of Teach, and found him at his usual careening place—When the action began, Teach had only seventeen men with him; but he fought like a desperado who was resolved to escape the gibbet. He was killed in the action, and nine of his men; eight of them were taken. Thirty of Maynard's men were killed or wounded.—The pirates who survived the action were tried in Virginia. One of them, Basdica Hand, turned king's evidence; and four of them were executed, after they had confessed the truth of Hand's deposition. It followed as a necessary consequence, from the testimony of Hand, that secretary Knight was privy to the last act of piracy. A copy of these examinations was sent to the governor of North Carolina, by the Court of Admiralty, who alleged that Knight should be tried as an accomplice. When Knight was summoned to appear before the council, he exculpated himself by the testimony of a young man who lived with him in his house. This testimony was directly opposed to the evidence of Hand; and the presumption in that case, should have been in favor of Knight's innocence; for the testimony of a pirate, who turned king's evidence, supported by the declarations of four negro pirates who were condemned, could do little injury to a fair character; but there was other evidence, more to be trusted than such oaths. By that evidence, Knight's character was destroyed: and the governor's did not escape suspicion. A letter from Knight was found in Teach's pocket, dated a few days before he fell into the hands of Maynard. That letter referred to a secret, not to be trusted to paper. It was proof of Knight's friendship for a freebooter, and a clear intimation of the governor's respect. There was also a silver cup found in Teach's cabin, of which he had lately robbed a boatman on the river, below Knight's house."

PITTSBURGH BANK-NOTE EXCHANGE.

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes' Exchange Office, No. 33 Market Street.

Pennsylvania.		*District Columbia, gen.*	¼
U. S. Bank & bran.	par	*Michigan,* 85 & upw.	¾
Philadelphia Banks	do	*New York.*	
Bank of Pittsburgh	do	City Banks	1
Easton	do	Troy and Albany	2
Germantown	do	Mohawk Bk. Schen.	do
Erie	2	Newburgh	do
Montgomery county	par	Orange county	do
West Chester	do	Catskill	do
Farmers' Bk. Lanc.	do	Auburn	do
Harrisburgh	do	Geneva	do
Bucks county	do	Centr. Bk. Cher. Val.	do
Lancaster Bank	½	Chenango	do
Northampton	½	Utica Bk. & branches	do
York Bank	½	Ontario Bk. at Utica	do
Chambersburgh	1¼	do. at Canandaigua	do
Greensburgh	unc	Rochester	do
Brownsville	½	Niagara Bank	no sale
Gettysburgh	½	*Georgia.*	
Susquehanna Br. Co.	½	St. Bks. gen. $5 & up.	¾
Farmers' Bk. Read'g	½	*Maryland.*	
Ohio.		Baltimore City Bks.	par
$5 and upwards		George's county	½
All under	1	Annap. & br. Easton	do
Bank of Steubenville	½	Fredk.co.Hav.deGra.	do
Canton	2	Westminster	do
F. & M. B'k of Steub.	½	Hagerstown	do
Mount Pleasant	½	Williamsport	do
Western Reserve	½	*New Jersey.*	
St. Clairsville	½	St. Bk. at N. Brunsw.	1
Bank of Chillicothe	½	Trenton Bank	do
Lancaster	½	New Brunswick	do
Marietta	½	Mount Holly	do
Columbus	½	Camden	do
Portsmouth	5	Cumberland	do
Indiana.		Newark Insurance	do
F. & M. Bk. Madison	12½	State Bank at Morris	do
Br. at Lawrenceb.	50	do. at Elizabetht'n	do
North Carolina.		Sussex	do
State Bank & Branches,		Paterson bank	unc
$5 and upwards	6	*Connecticut.*	
South Carolina.		New Haven Bk. do.	2
Charleston, $5 & up.	3	Bridgeport	do
Delaware.		Middletown bank	do
Bank of Delaware	½	Phœnix Bk. Hartford	do
Commercial Bk. Del.	½	*Virginia.*	
Farmers' Bk. of Del.	½	Richm'd & br. $5 & up.	1
Branch at Newcastle	½	Valley B'k & bran.	do
do. at Wilm'gton	½	N. W. B'k Wheeling	½
do. at Georget'n	½	*Rhode Island.*	
Wilmington & Bran.	2	Providence Banks	2
Massachusetts.		Wash'gton B'k West.	do
Boston Bks. $5 & up.	2	Phœnix B'k at do.	do
Springfield	2	N. E. Commer. Bank	do
Hamsh. Bk. N. Hampt.	2	Oth. R. I. notes, gen.	do
Salem	2	*Vermont.*	
Worcester	2	Burlington	3
Other Massach. notes	2	*New Hampshire,* gen.	3

The Adelphae Seminary,

THIS institution, under the direction of Mr. and Mrs. Quinan, is delightfully situated in Allegheny, and, as a proof of the healthiness of the place, there has not been, since its commencement, a single instance of serious indisposition.

The outfit required with each pupil is, a mattress, a bolster, two pair of sheets and bolster cases, with sufficient other covering suitable to the season, towels, brushes, combs, &c. and with respect to wardrobe, the selection to be made rather with a view to plainness than otherwise; but it is recommended to consult the principals on this subject, as *uniformity* in *style* of dressing is necessary to preserve harmony amongst the pupils.

TERMS YEARLY, to be paid half yearly in advance.

English Tuition and Board,	$ 120,00.
The French Language, Drawing, or Dancing, each,	10,00.
Music,	20 00.

No pupil will be received over fourteen years of age, or for a less period of time than a year, unless by special agreement.

Physician's and Dentist's bills, washing, and other incidental charges, at the expense of the Pupils.

No deduction made for any time a Pupil may be absent. Oct. 20—tf.

C. J. SHEPPARD, Glazed Wadding Manufacturer, has constantly on hand, a supply of Black and White Wadding, either in large or small quantities.

N. B.—Residence corner of Short and Water-Street. Sept. 25.—6mo.

A CARD.

J. C. BOND, Professor of Dancing, very respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh, that he intends giving one of his best BALLS, on the celebrated 22d day of February inst.; on which occasion his room shall be neatly decorated and elegantly illuminated, and filled with the best music ever engaged on a similar occasion in this vicinity. Ladies and Gentlemen will receive tickets in due time for them to appear in their usual splendor.

February 5—3t.

THE PROTECTION INSURANCE CO.

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

INSURE against loss and damage by Fire on all Stone, Brick or Frame Buildings

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 16.

Samuel Douglas, of Harrisburgh, has been appointed Attorney-General of this commonwealth.

Appointments for Allegheny County.

Wm. M'Candless, re-appointed Prothonotory of the Court of Common Pleas, &c.

John M. Snowden, *editor of the Mercury*, appointed Register and Recorder, vice Matthew Stewart, removed.

Wm. M'Clure, Clerk of Oyer and Terminer, Sessions and Orphan's Court, vice S. A. Roberts, removed.

Leo. S. Johns, *editor of the Allegheny Democrat*, Clerk of the Supreme Court, Western District, vice Samuel Gormly removed.

S. A. Roberts, re-appointed Clerk of Mayor's Courts.

Patrick M'Kenna, re-appointed Auctioneer.

David Lynch, Auctioneer, vice Jacob Hanson, removed.

APPOINTMENTS.—In making the appointments for our county, Governor Wolf has adopted the *Jacksonian policy*, of preferring printers to other less influential persons. We are not disposed to censure any governor for the mere act of appointing to office some persons who are not particularly well qualified to discharge the incumbent duties.—The executive must be governed by the recommendations which he receives, and it is well known that the weight of recommendation is not always proportioned to the merit of the applicant. If, therefore, bad appointments are made, censure should not fall exclusively on the executive. But when a policy is adopted, in relation to the appointments, which is injurious in its tendency, we will not suffer it to pass unnoticed. Who has forgotten the clamor that was raised against Mr. Clay for transferring the printing of the laws from some half a dozen printers to as many others? Congress spent weeks in debating Gen. Saunders' resolutions on this subject. It was then an unpardonable offence. Now we have Gen. Jackson for president, and a Jacksonian governor. Mr. Van Buren was not satisfied to change some five or six printers, as Mr. Clay did, but has taken the printing from every man who preferred Mr. Adams. Even this was not sufficient to satiate the rapacity of Jackson printers. Mr. Snowden had the patronage of the Post Office Department, and Mr. Johns the printing of the laws. Neither of them was satisfied; with each of them the cry was "more, more." They had both applied for the Prothonotary's office, and *for no other*. Having given this to Mr. M'Candless, the Governor could only give the two printers offices for which *they had never applied*, and *for which many other persons had applied*. Those persons who are thus disappointed, by bestowing offices upon individuals who did not ask for them, will have this consolation, and much good may it do them. *The Jacksonian system of policy requires that the press should be muzzled.*

THE LOAN BILL.—In our paper of the 12th inst. in noticing a resolution of Mr. Craft in relation to the loan of *four millions*, we used the following language: "We have been much surprised at Mr. Craft's conduct in offering the above resolution." This surprise was not felt by us alone: many others experienced the same sensation and thought, as we did, that this plan, if adopted, would cause great delay in getting the money. Subsequent information has however explained the whole matter. A bill has been reported, in conformity with Mr. Craft's resolution, and a premium of three and one half per cent. has been offered for the whole amount of the loan, at five per cent. interest. This is a very important saving to the country, and we rejoice that it has been made.

THE TARIFF.—It will be seen, by reference to our Congressional head, and to a letter from a correspondent in Washington, that a vote has been taken in the House of Representatives upon Mr. McDuffie's bill, and, as we had predicted in our last, a decided majority are opposed to disturbing the question at this session. The present Tariff is certainly very defective in two or three particulars, and it would be desirable to have the defects corrected, if it could be done without hazarding too much. But during the excitement which now exists among "our southern friends," an attempt at amendment would be risking too much. Besides, the merits of the bill have not yet been sufficiently tested: time may show that those features which were considered defective, are wise and effective. In the mean time, the protective policy is gaining friends: a new census will also soon be taken, and under the new apportionment, the Anti-Tariff party in Congress will be comparitively still weaker than it is now. For all these reasons, prudence requires the postponement of all discussion on this subject for the present.

One of the effects of the present Tariff is worthy of special notice. A very heavy duty was by the bill imposed upon Molasses. This was done avowedly for the purpose of making the bill odious to the New England people, by raising the price of that important article of consumption. The bill, however, passed, and Molasses has actually fallen in price.

NEW POST OFFICES.—A new post office has been established at *Surgeon's Hall*, 8 miles from Pittsburgh, on the Brownsville road. Dr. Joseph Curry, Post Master.

Another at Herriotsville, 12 miles from Pittsburgh, on the Washington Turnpike. James Herriot, Esq. Post Master.

FEDERALISM.—The American Sentinel of the 9th instant, contained the following remarks:—

"Nothing is as essentially destructive to the union of these states as federalism:—and accordingly we find that in all its demonstrations a selfish and severing policy prevails. This was at the root of the Hartford Convention:—it was at the root of the Missouri question, and is now at the root of the anti-removal Indian agitation."

Mr. Walsh, of the National Gazette, in reply, says—

"It is now an indestructible chapter of history that the federal party organized the federal government; that is, built up the machinery by which, the Union of these States has been completed and maintained. Gen. Washington was of that party, and voted for John Adams at the polls of Alexandria, in opposition to Thomas Jefferson. We cannot undertake to designate what was "at the root of the Hartford Convention;" but we may assert that it was far from being approved by the mass of the federalists out of New England. Federalism was not "at the root of the Missouri question;" nor had it ever special connexion with that question, which originated, as we believe, in the purest feelings of philanthropy, and was seconded by a natural and patriotic desire to preserve the balance of power and the security of the whole confederation. As to the Indian question, we do not see the least evidence that it was prompted, or is influenced, by any old leaven or extraneous or latent considerations. The gentlemen who principally move in it can answer for themselves, and in all likelihood, with sound heart and stout resolution."

Extract of a Letter to the Editor, dated Washington City, February 8, 1830.

This morning the House agreed, by a vote of 107 to 79, to lay on the table the bill reported by the chairman (Mr. McDuffie) of the Committee of Ways and Means, reducing the duties upon certain articles enumerated in the bill. This vote may be taken as unequivocal evidence of the disposition of the House in relation to the Tariff.—The measure will not be disturbed this session, although there may yet be a warm discussion on the subject. It is generally believed that there will be a reduction of the duties upon tea and coffee.

VARIOUS MATTERS.

An ox, apparently in good health, weighing 300 lbs., was slaughtered in Snow Hill, Maryland, a few days since, in the heart of which was found encased a large knitting needle.

The Treasury Department estimate the expenses of the present session of Congress at $665,050. The session is estimated to continue 175 days; each member will receive $1,400. Total members and delegates, $375,800; travelling expenses, 120,000; stationary, fuel, printing, &c. for Senate, $3,500, Do for House of Representatives, $100,000.

In New York State there are 211 newspapers, of which 32 are Anti-Masonic. Cattaraugus, Putnam and Richmond are the only counties without a paper. In New York city there are 47 papers, 11 daily. The highest circulation of a single daily paper is 4000: average number of daily papers, 15,000. 20,000 reams of paper are used annually by the city papers.

Rapid Travelling.—A traveller on a miserably lean steed, was hailed by a Yankee, who was hoeing his pumpkins by the road side,—"Hallo, friend," said the farmer, "where are you bound?" "I'm going out to settle in the western country," replied the other. "Well get off and straddle this here pumpkin-vine: it will grow and carry you faster than that ere beast."

Selling Titles.—Foreign papers state that the Pope has a scale for the sale of titles and dignities. The title of Baron is to be bought for £500; a Count for £1000; a Prince for £2000; a Duke for £4000.

Russia is said to have taken possession of a country, in *Central Asia*, as large as France and Holland united.

Politeness.—An officer in battle happening to bow, a cannon ball passed over his head, which, had he stood erect, could not have missed him.—"You see," said he, "that a man never loses by being polite."

To perfume Linen.—Rose leaves dried in the shade, cloves beat to a powder, and mace scraped; mix them together, and put the composition into little bags.

Maelzel has added to his interesting exhibition, a mechanical circus, in which 18 figures will go through the performances of the ring.

The improvements and alterations which Messrs. Braithwaite & Erickson have made in their steam-carriage, the "Novelty," it is said, will increase its speed to 30 miles an hour with a load, and 50 miles an hour with passengers.

The Boston Savings Bank has 7,381 depositors. Amount of deposits, $986,959.

The amount of deposits in the Philadelphia Savings Fund, is $750,800.

Florida.—A plantation in the neighborhood of Magnolia, on which 35 persons were employed, produced last year 50,000 lbs. of sugar, 40 bales of cotton, and 7,500 bushels of corn, besides quantities of rice, peas, and rye.

Divorces.—The Legislature of Georgia, at its last session, separated 27 couple.

A hair breadth escape.—It divorced Mary Hare and Willis Hare.

Not so well.—And loosed the marriage knot of William and Milly Sowell.

Double barrelled no longer.—And parted William Gunn and Polly Gunn.

A bursting of Ordnance.—And split Catharine Cannon and John Cannon.

A Beau that did not stick.—And released S. N. Bostick from Sarah Bostick.

A fair division of gains.—And separated H. S. Gaines from Mary Gaines.

No longer a Belle, or a bell that won't chime.—And interrupted the matrimonial *cords* of Elizabeth Bell and Thomas Bell.

The Pool refused—a drawn match.—And broke the match of Jane Pool and T. Pool.

And Abraham Brown was divorced from Betsey Brown.

When I was young and debonaire,
I made her *Brown*, while she was fair;
But now I'm old and wiser grown,
I will no longer have her.—BROWN.

The Bible has been translated into 151 different languages. It is supposed that 50 more translations will give the Bible to all the languages in the world.

CONGRESS.

February 8.—In the Senate, Mr. Rowan concluded his remarks in reply to Messrs. Webster and Sprague, upon Mr. Foot's resolution. Mr. Holmes obtained the floor for to-morrow.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Gurley, of Louisiana, had leave of absence for the remainder of the Session. The bill reported from the Committee on Ways and Means, proposing certain modifications of the Tariff, was laid upon the table, without allowing a second reading. Ayes 107, Noes 79. The Census Bill was passed to a third reading, and several private bills, in different stages, were acted upon by the House.

February 9.—In the Senate, a report was received from the Director of the Mint, exhibiting the operations of that institution during the year 1830. A memorial was communicated from a deputation of the Creek nation of Indians, complaining of certain acts of the State of Alabama, as violating the rights and immunities granted to their nation by treaty stipulations, and praying for relief. A bill was reported from the Committee on the Judiciary, to re-organize the establishment of the Attorney General, and erect it into an Executive Department. The consideration of Mr. Foot's resolution was resumed, the debate upon which continued until the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Dorsey, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill for the relief of the widows and orphans of the seamen, officers and marines, of the sloop of war Hornet; which was, at the request of the Committee, made the order of the day for next Wednesday. Mr. Ingersoll, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill regulating sales at auction, for the further protection of the revenue.—The bill for the relief of Benjamin W. Hopkins, was read a third time and passed. The House, in Committee of the Whole, then took up the appropriation bill for the year 1830.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

February 10.—The act to recharter the bank of Pennsylvania, was considered in committee of the whole, Mr. Fuller in the chair, and passed the committee, with the rechartering part of the bill retained, and the 6 and 7 sections, relating to the loan of four millions, negatived. The loan bill was then taken up and passed through the committee of the whole, Mr. Moore, of Erie, in the chair. It thus appears to be the sense of the House, that the bank and the loan shall be unconnected, and the bank of Pennsylvania shall have its charter extended on the same terms as other banks hold their charters.—*Har. Chron.*

It will be remembered how many complaints were made against Mr. Clay for transferring the printing of the laws from two or three papers, that were opposed to him in politics, to those which were in his favor. Since the present administration came into power, all those papers that formerly promulgated the laws, and that were friendly to the election of Mr. Adams, are no longer permitted to publish the laws "by authority." There are few presses in the United States, that advocated the cause of Gen. Jackson, that have not been rewarded by the present administration. It is said that ten papers in New England have been appointed to publish the laws for the purpose of rewarding the publishers, for so warmly advocating the election of Gen. Jackson. This practice of rewarding printers in order to render them subservient to the wishes of the Government is fraught with the most dangerous consequences to the liberties of the country. Its direct tendency is to corrupt the Press, and entirely subvert its independence. Those papers that so severely censured Mr. Clay are now silent on the subject.—*Nashua Gazette.*

Narragansett Indians in Rhode Island.—The number of this tribe is reduced to 3 or 400, composing about 50 families, who reside on the Indian lands. Individuals of the tribe were in possession of between three and four thousand acres of land, about one-third of which was cultivated. The tribe own 20 or 30 acres of woodland, 70 acres of swamp, and 19 acres on Short Neck. Mary Harry, a descendant of the last Sachem, owns 300 acres of land. The tribe have a Church, and a regular Baptist clergyman, an Indian.—They have a shcool house, in which a school is kept in the winter by the Indians, and in summer by the Missionary Society. It consists of 40 or 50 scholars.—*Poulson.*

Fifth Census.—The select Committee charged therewith, have made a report to the U. S. House of Representatives, on the subject of the fifth census. From this it appears that the committee estimate the whole population of the U. States, for the present year, at *twelve millions six hundred thousand;* namely, free population 10,650,000; slaves 1,950,000. The committee recommend a ratio of 50,000, for the representation in the House of Representatives. This ratio, it is supposed, will increase the number of the House to about two hundred and twenty-five members.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

DAILY MAILS.

The proprietors of the Juniata line of *Stages* have entered into a new arrangement, by which the distance between Harrisburgh and Pittsburgh is divided into two sections. The new line on the eastern section, owned by Messrs. *Colder, Wilson & Co.*, leaves Harrisburgh every morning, and arrives at this place every evening; a distance of 93 miles.—The line on the western section arrives here every evening also; where the mails are exchanged.

By this arrangement passengers are conveyed from Philadelphia to this place in *two* days; and *through* to Pittsburgh, in *three days and a half.*

The line on the eastern section left Harrisburgh (the first time under the new arrangement) on Friday last, at 2 o'clock, A. M. and arrived at this place 45 minutes past 5 o'clock, in the evening. This is certainly rapid travelling, but the day is not far distant, when the mail will be delivered, by this route, at Pittsburgh, in *three days* from Philadelphia.—*Huntingdon Gazette.*

From the Cleaveland Herald.

The Welland Canal may be thus described in a few words: vessels drawing 7½ feet of water and not having more than 21½ feet breadth of beam, coming from any port on Lake Erie with produce, will sail down the river Niagara, until they approach within about a fourth of a mile from the mouth of the river Welland or Chippewa. There will enter a canal, which has been cut across a point of land into the river Welland, in order to avoid the difficulty and danger of descending the river Niagara so low as to the mouth of the Welland.

This cut is 15 chains in length; they will then pass up the river Welland, a distance of 9½ miles; the river is deep and still, and affords an admirable navigation for vessels of any burden. A tow-path will be formed on its western bank, which is in great forwardness. From the Welland they will ascend by two locks into the Deep Cut, from which point to Lake Ontario, the distance is 16½ miles.—Along this portion of the line the canal is filled with water brought down the feeder from Grand River, and conducted across the Welland in an aqueduct. Thirty-four locks occur in this distance; and it has been found in the first experiment made of them, that they may be passed in an average time of seven minutes. It will thus be seen that the whole distance of artificial navigation between the two lakes, is 16½ miles; and that, including the passage of the Niagara and Welland rivers, vessels will be towed 42 miles, which can be done in a day without difficulty: at least, that is the conviction resulting from the experiments made.

The Directors are desirous of giving to the public all the information that can be of use in enabling them to avail themselves, promptly, of the advantages which this canal will afford; and they therefore communicate a schedule of the rates of toll which they propose for the ensuing year, viz:—Flour, 4d per bbl.; Pork, 6d per bbl.; Ashes, 1s. per bbl.; Pipe Staves, 20s. per M.

This information will enable merchants living in Ohio and other parts of the United States to make their calculations, and determine whether it will be their interest to send through this channel such of their produce as may be destined for N. York. As to produce of every kind intended to be sent to Montreal, there can be no doubt that it will pass through the Welland canal.

Foreign vessels using the canal, and not breaking bills, will meet with neither detention nor charge, but will pass through this artificial channel in the same manner as they have always done through the waters of the Lakes and Rivers within our boundaries. If they desire to break bulk, they must of course enter regularly in the same manner as at any other port.

Before any reflecting man permits his head to be set agog with the Rail Road mania, we hope he will satisfy himself with regard to the effect of the severe winter upon Rail Roads. If the Rails are of iron, would they not be in danger of breaking under the weight of cars of many tons burthen? for we all know how brittle iron becomes in hard freezing weather. And at the breaking up of the frost would not the foundations of the Rail Road be liable to be unsettled? These are questions which we hope every citizen will wish to see resolved to his satisfaction, before he agrees to abandon Canals for Rail roads. In our high winds too, the drifting of snow and dust that must in some degree settle on the Rail Roads, would necessarily have a prejudicial effect.

Mr. Josiah White, of the Mauch Chunk establishment, has had ample experience with regard to Rail Roads, and the following *facts* in his report, published in this paper, dissipate all the *flights*, of which we see so many in the Baltimore newspapers. He says, "I have demonstrated to my satisfaction, that the wear and tear of the road wagons is in proportion to the motion, and, that in the end, a motion exceeding 20 miles an hour (which we tried in the first month of our business) will make the transportation on rail roads more expensive than that on our graded turnpike on which the rails were laid."—*Har. Chron.*

"Colossal Statue of Washington."—How fully the term *Colossal* is in unison with the character of the being! His public virtue had dimensions like those of the Apollo of Belvidere above the ordinary human figure. The inscription on the base, might be the line of Pope—

"Ennobled by himself,—by all approved."

His zeal was as comprehensive as inexorable; his dignity of manner correspondent to his rectitude and elevation of purpose: he stood firm and superior, on the solid base of true patriotism, of which justice and honor are principally materials. The Statue should be translated from Baltimore to Washington, and so placed that it must be often passed by the members of all branches of the government. All might read salutary lessons on the sublime brow and in the serene aspect;—there is that in his port, life and character combined, which no familiarity would deprive of its force as counsel or rebuke.—*National Gazette.*

Settlement of Boston.—In a few months, says the Boston Courier, two centuries will have been completed since the first settlement of this peninsula. It is not known on what precise day the foot of the white man first planted itself here. William Blackstone, for some months, had taken up his abode on this side of Charles river, and had dwelt here long enough to authorize his neighbors at Charlestown to call the peninsula *Blackstone's Neck.*—By the invitation of Blackstone, Isaac Johnson, an influential and leading man, removed, with several others, to this side of the river, and commenced a settlement, in the month of August. On the seventh of September, 1630, O. S. the court of assistants, holden at Charleston, ordered that the foundation of the city should be dated. Allowing for the difference of style, this anniversary would fall on the 18th of September.—*Nat. Gaz.*

High Ground.—It is said there are two creeks in Cattaraugus county which cross each other at right angles, and each holds its course. If we mistake not, that part of the country presents another interesting fact; two streams (the head waters of the Genessee and Allegheny rivers) run parallel for several rods within sight, in the town of Troupsburgh, Steuben co., one of which finds the Atlantic through the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the other through the Gulf of Mexico. The time, too, will no doubt come, when the waters of the Coshocton will flow through a cutting of only eight feet, across the summit level on which stands the beautiful village of Bath, in that county, and enter the St. Lawrence, instead of the Chesapeake, to which they are now tributary. There is also a marsh on the summit of the Chemung Canal, from which water flows into both these widely separated Bays.

Washington vs. *Slavery.*—At the recent annual meeting, at Washington, of the American Colonization Society, Mr. Custis, of Arlington, it is said, "repelled the illiberal attack made by O'Connell, recently, upon the bright character of our illustrious Washington; and stated that the father of his country, about the time of his death, was deeply engaged in maturing a plan for the freeing and the removal of all his slaves to the western region.—*Poulson.*

A remarkable instance of religious toleration has occurred in the Canton of Thurgau, in Switzerland. At Romanshorn, the Catholics and the Protestants united for rebuilding the village church and purchasing two bells. The Catholics, out of respect to the Protestants, placed their altars in the hinder part of the edifice, and removed many of the ornaments of their worship; and the Protestants, on their own side, built at their own expense a sacristy for the Catholics. The consecration of the Church, which took place on the 15th of November, was really a festival of concord and christian charity.—*National Gazette.*

We do not know when we have ever heard of a more distressing occurrence than is related in letters just received from Nashville, in Tennessee. Mr. Thomas A. Duncan (brother of Gen. Joseph Duncan, the Representative in Congress from the State of Illinois) left Nashville for New Orleans early in December, with the intention to settle in the former place. Having made arrangements there, he was returning to Nashville, but being in ill health, and somewhat delirious from fever, he was landed at Iberville, and was received with kindness at Mr. Robert Bell's, of that place, a connexion of his wife. On the 27th December, being left in charge of two men, they were overtaken by sleep, and, just before daylight, Mr. Duncan rose, got out of the house, and it is supposed waded into the river, until the cold drove him from it, when endeavoring to find Mr. Bell's house, (the houses being much alike) he mistook for it another, occupied as a store by a Frenchman. This person came to the door when Mr. D knocked at it—closed the door on seing him, went back and got a sword, and on returning, stabbed him to the heart! Mr. D. was about 27 years of age, much beloved by his friends; and has left a wife and two children to lament his death.—*National Intelligencer.*

The Lynchburgh "Virginian" expresses a wish that some member of Congress would renew the resolution offered two or three years ago in the House of Representatives by Gen. Saunders of North Carolina, inquiring of the Secretary of State how many of the publishers of the Laws of the Union he has removed, and the causes of their removal. The editor of the "Virginian" opines, that "it might put the consistency of certain gentlemen to the test."—*Balt. Pat.*

In France, the number of persons committed for crimes in 1826 was 19,559, from a population of 31,000,000; in England it was 16,147, from a population of 12,800,000. In France, the persons committed were *one* out of 1600; in England one out of 800. In other words, *there is twice as much crime among a million of Englishmen as among a million of Frenchmen!* The above numerical statement is taken from a Parliamentary Report in 1828, the substance of which will be found in the Companion to the Almanack for 1829. Our object is not to depreciate John Bull, but to prevent him from crowing over the infirmities of his neighbors. When the question regards immorality and crime, let him look at his annual progeny of 20,000 bastards, and 16,000 criminals—and be silent.—*Scotsman.*

Diamonds.—The mines of Brazil furnish annually from 20 to 30,000 carats, (a carat is four grains,) or from 10 to 13 pounds of rough diamonds. The expense of exploring the mines is about seven dollars per carat. If a slave finds a diamond of more than 70 grains, he obtains his freedom. A rough diamond weighing one carat sells for nine dollars; two carats $36; four carats $144; eight carats $576; sixteen carats $2304, &c. A cut diamond weighing sixteen carats, if the form and color please, is worth $9216. The cutting of diamonds is effected by means of diamond powder on a horizontal wheel of soft steel. The diamond consists of pure chrystallized carbon, or pure charcoal.

New mode of lending money.—Paris, April 22, 1784.—I send you herewith a bill for ten louis d'or. I do not pretend to give such a sum. I only *lend* it to you. When you shall return to your country you cannot fail getting into some business, that will in time enable you to pay all your debts. In that case, when you meet with another honest man in similar distress, you must *pay me* by lending this sum to him, enjoining him to *discharge the debt* by a like operation, when he shall be able, and shall meet with such an opportunity. I hope it may thus go through many hands before it meets with a *knave* to stop its progress. This is a trick of mine for doing a good deal with a little money. I am not rich enough to afford *much* in good works, and so am obliged to be cunning and make the most out of a *little.*—*Franklin's Works.*

Highland Simplicity.—Last week a young girl, fresh from the West Highlands, came on a visit to a sister she had residing in Glasgow. At the outskirts of the town, she stopped at a toll-bar, and began to rap smartly with her knuckles on the gate. The keeper, amused at the girl's action, and curious to know what she wanted, came out, when she very demurely interrogated him as follows:—Is this Clasco?—Yes. Is our Betty in? After a smile at her simplicity, the good natured fellow put her on a way of finding where her sister resided. The lass thanked him in her imperfect English, saying her mother had desired her to be sure to inquire for Betty, at the first big door she came to in Glasgow.—*Scotch Paper.*

At a late sitting of the Society for the encouragement of National Industry at Paris, a prize of 1000 francs was awarded to Mr. Coffin, of New York, for a machine to remove fur from skins employed in making hats. By this machine, four workmen are able in four hours to do the work of 25 according to the old process.

A new Bank is to be established in Glasgow with a nominal capital of £2,000,000.

The three men who robbed the Reading stage passengers and mail have been taken.

Married,

On the 4th, by the Rev. John Bryson, *John C. Montgomery*, Esq. of Danville, to Miss *Debra Kerr*, youngest daughter of Mr. Jacob Kerr, all of Turbut Township, Northumberland county.

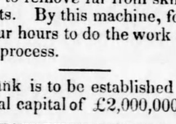
The day after the marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery started in a sleigh from her father's residence, and had proceeded but a short distance when the horses took fright and upset the sleigh, by which she was thrown against a fence and killed. A more melancholy and distressing case of sudden bereavement is hard to be imagined.—*Harrisburgh Chronicle.*

Died,

On Monday morning, the 15th inst. THOMAS ENOCH, Esq. one of the Aldermen of the City of Pittsburgh, and lately one of the Canal Commissioners.

ERIN BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—The members are hereby notified to attend a Special Meeting of the Society, to be held at the usual place, on Saturday, the 20th inst at 7 o'clk. P. M. Punctual attendance is requested. By order. G. R. WHITE, Ass't Secretary.
February 16—2

FOR SAINT LOUIS.



The steamboat Messenger

WILL depart for the above port immediately on the opening of the river. For freight or passage, apply to ALLEN & GRANT.
February 16—tf.

JUST RECEIVED,

BEATRICE, a Tale founded on facts, by Mrs. Hofland. In two volumes, 12mo.

"In laying down Mrs. Hofland's Works, we feel it an equal pleasure and justice to say, we cordially approve and warmly recommend them. Beatrice is, we think, one of her most successful productions."—*Literary Gazette, Oct. 31, 1829.*

ALSO,

THE ROMANCE OF HISTORY—SPAIN:

In two volumes, 12mo.

"Our limits will not permit any thing like an analysis of the vast stores of romantic deed and wild adventure contained in the work."—*Literary Gazette.*

"An excellent medium for conveying strong and vivid pictures of the past."—*Monthly Review.*

"They are of the most intense and vivid interest."—*Literary Magnet.*

For sale at the Book and Paper Store of
HENRY HOLDSHIP & SON.
February 16, 1830.—3t

Clarke's Office, February 16, 1830.

Union Canal Lottery

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

CLASS NUMBER 3 FOR 1830.

To be drawn at Philadelphia,

Next Saturday, 20th Feb. 1830.

YATES & M'INTYRE, MANAGERS.

54 *Number Lottery*—8 *Drawn Ballots.*

BRILLIANT SCHEME:

1	prize of	$30,000	is	$30,000
1	"	10,000	"	10,000
1	"	5,000	"	5,000
1	"	4,000	"	4,000
1	"	3,000	"	3,000
1	"	2,452	"	2,452
5	"	1,000	"	5,000
5	"	800	"	4,000
10	"	500	"	5,000

Besides 400, 300, 200, 100, 80, 70, 60, 50, &c.

Tickets,	$10	Halves,	$5
Quarters,	2,50	Eighths,	1,25

Orders from abroad, (post paid,) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will pe promptly attended to. Cash advanced for prizes on presentation. Apply to, or address

J. M. CLARKE,
No. 110 Market Street, Pittsburgh.
February 16, 1830.—2t

PERCUSSION GUNS,

WARRANTED Genuine English make, for sale by S. FAHNESTOCK, Corner of Wood and Fifth streets, Pittsburgh.
February 16, 1830—t1M.

TO MERCHANTS, PLANTERS, AND MANUFACTURERS.

NATHANIEL F. WILLIAMS tenders his services to his friends and the public, to transact business on Commission, and respectfully refers to the gentlemen named below, for his qualifications. REFERENCES.

Hon. SAMUEL SMITH, } Senators in Congress
" E. F. CHAMBERS, } from Maryland.
Hon. JOHN FORSYTH, Senator in Congress from Georgia.
Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER, Senator in Congress from Massachusetts.
Hon. LEWIS WILLIAMS, Representative in Congress from North Carolina.
Hon. WARREN R. DAVIS, Representative in Congress from South Carolina.
Messrs. MACDONALD & RIDGLEY, WILLIAM LORMAN, Esq. LUKE TIERNAN, Esq. ISAAC M'KIM, Esq. Baltimore.
Baltimore, February 16—4t

LINE OF PACKETS,

FROM PITTSBURGH TO NASHVILLE.

THE steamboats CORA and COMMERCE will be run as Regular Packets, to and from Pittsburgh and Nashville, every ten days, from the first of March, during the season, as both boats are fitted out with superior accommodations, experienced commanders, and capable of carrying large freights with light draft of water. Persons engaged in the Nashville and Pittsburgh trade, or intermediate ports, will find it to their advantage to give them a call. The line to be under the superintendence of WM. SRODES.

☞The National Gazette and Baltimore Gazette will insert the above weekly for one month.
Pittsburgh, February 16—tf.

REGULAR PACKET,

For Terre-Haute, Lafayette, and all intermediate Landings.

THE new and fast running steam boat TIPPECANOE, Defrees, Master, built expressly for the Wabash trade, will ply as a regular Packet: and being very light draught of water, will be able to run the whole season—will leave here about the 15th of March. For freight or passage, (having fine accommodations,) apply to
TILLAY & SCOTT.
Feb. 15, 1830.—3m.

WHOLESALE HARDWARE STORE.

S. FAHNESTOCK,

CORNER OF FIFTH & WOOD ST'TS, has just received, and is now opening, a large and extensive assortment of HARDWARE, consisting of all the variety of articles in demand. Merchants and Saddlers are particularly requested to call and examine. Feb. 16, 1830—tf.

TO LET.

THE Brick Dwelling House, at the corner of Smithfield and Second streets. Inqnire of
GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.
February 16, 1830.—tf. *Agent.*

LEFT with Samuel Munn, as a pledge, one saddle, a great coat, and a bundle tied up in a pocket handkerchief. The owner or owners is required to come forward, on or before the 15th day of March next, and redeem the above articles, or they will then be sold at public sale.
FREDERICK BAUSMAN,
EDMUND THOMAS,
Administrators of Samuel Munn.
February 16, 1830.—3t*

FOR SALE.

THE equitable title to lots No. 3 and 4, and one-third of lot No. 13, in the town of Birmingham. If not disposed of at private sale, they will be sold at public sale, to the highest bidder, on Saturday, 20th day of February, inst. at the Court House, in the City of Pittsburgh, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 12, 1830.—2t

FOR RENT,

THE EAGLE STEAM MILL, on the Monongahela River: apply at the Office Bank United States, in Pittsburgh.
August 21, 1829.—tf.

ALEXANDER OTTERSON is a candidate for the office of *OVERSEER OF THE POOR.*
February 9—te.

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders in the Greensburgh and Pittsburgh Turnpike Road Company, are hereby notified that an election will be held at the White House Tavern, in Versailles Township, Allegheny County, on the first day, being the first Monday, of March next, for Managers to conduct the affairs of the company for one year after that date. JAMES IRWIN, *Sec'ry.*
February 9, 1830.—3t

TO LET,

TWO WAREHOUSES, in Front Street, Nos. 68 and 80.
H. HOLDSHIP.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 22—tf.

TO LET,

IN Wood street, No. 132, A STORE ROOM, thirty-five feet deep by fourteen in width, with a cellar of the same dimensions, and a room on the second and third stories each, of thirty-three feet by thirteen. Possession will be given on the first of April. Inquire of JAMES R. SPEER,
Jan. 19—wtf. No. 130 Wood street.

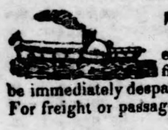
TO LET.

THE STORE & Dwelling House, in Hays' Row, No. 74 Wood str't.
For terms, apply to WM. HAYS, Liberty street
January 22—tf.

FOR SAINT LOUIS.

THE STEAM BOAT SHAMROCK, J. May master, will leave for Saint Louis on the opening of the navigation. For freight or passage apply on board, or to
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.
February 12, 1830---tf.

FOR NEW ORLEANS.



THE STEAM BOAT NEW YORK, expected here from Louisville on the first opening of the river, will be immediately despatched for the above port.---For freight or passage apply to
ALLEN & GRANT.
February 12.---tf.

FOR SAINT LOUIS.

THE STEAM BOAT HOME, James Irwin Master, will leave for Saint Louis, immediately on the opening of navigation. For freight or passage, apply on board or to
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.
Corner of Market and Water streets, Pittsburgh.
February 12---tf.

WHOLESALE CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHEN WARE HOUSES.

THE subscribers offer a large and well selected stock, of all kinds and the latest patterns of goods in their line, imported direct from the English and French Potteries, by the way of New Orleans. They with confidence, therefore, invite all western merchants from the states of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, who have been in the habit of getting their ware from the eastern cities, (over the mountains) to call and examine for themselves.

Their terms are, to pack to order at Philadelphia prices, with an addition of 1¼ cents per pound carriage, cash.-- Credit arrangements can be made from three to twelve months. From their experience in the trade, they feel competent and pledge themselves to do every thing in their power to give satisfaction. All ware packed at their establishments will be insured, with proper handling, to open sound, for one per cent.

THOMAS G. GAYLORD,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
H. H. GAYLORD & Co.
Wheeling, Va.

☞ The Lexington Reporter, Chillicothe Gazette, and Ohio State Journal, (Columbus,) will insert the above to the amount of $2 each, and send their accounts to this office.
February 12, 1830.---tf

For Sale at John D. Davis's Bookstore,

THE FORM BOOK,

CONTAINING nearly Three Hundred of the most approved Forms in Conveyancing, Arbitration, Bills of Exchange, &c. &c.
February 12---3t.

TORTOISE SHELL COMBS.

JUST recieved from Philadelphia, and for sale, a splendid assortment of TOP AND SIDE COMBS, of a superior quality.
L. & P. PETERSON.
February 12, 1830---tf.

☞LOOK HERE.☜

A NUMBER OF LOTS FOR SALE, in the Borough of the Northern Liberties, adjoining Doctor Shoenberger's Iron Works; among which are, the first and best seat for a manufactory on the river bank, in the vicinity of the city.—For terms, (which will be low,) call on
THOMAS TAYLOR,
Market Street, Pittsburgh.
February 12.—1y.

TO LET,

THE STORE-ROOM and Dwelling House, on Market Street, between third and fourth Streets, now occupied by Mr. Alexander Petrie. Apply to
A. BEELEN.
February 12.—3t.

PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION.

THE stock of goods on hand, belonging to the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association, consisting of coarse and fine Cloths, Sattinets, Flannels, Domestic Cottons, Window Glass, and an assortment of Hardware, Ironmongery, &c. &c. will be sold off at prime cost, for cash or approved notes.—Apply at the Store, No. 26 Wood Street.
Geo. COCHRAN of Rd. *Agent.*

☞In addition to the Stock of Goods belonging to the P. M. Association, for sale as above, G. C. has received various consignments, amongst which are the following articles:
Broadcloths, Flannels, Cassinetts, Blanketing,
Checks, Plaids, Ticking, Diaper, Calicoes,
Cotton Yarn, Table Linens, Dam'k Table Cloths,
Carpets, Sole and Upper Leather,
Dressed Deerskins, Shot, Cordage,
Kiskeminetas Salt, Machine Cards,
Fullers' Boards, Foot Oil, Bolting Cloths.
Also,--One Pipe MADEIRA WINE, selected, of fine flavor, and warranted pure.
No. 26 Wood Street, Feb. 9, 1830—tf.

TO LET,

A DWELLING HOUSE with or without the Store room in front. And also, a large Store or Warehouse on St. Clair street.
JOS. PATTERSON.
Feb. 5th, 1830.—tf.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

THE Numbers drawn for determining the prizes in the Union Canal Lottery, Class No. 2, for 1830, are
29, 10, 50, 21, 8, 23, 34, 35.
Two prizes of $1000, one of $300, several of $200, &c. were sold by
GEORGE A. COOK.
Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, Managers,
No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
Feb. 12. 1830.

NOTICE.

ALL persons who know themselves indebted to the estate of Samuel Munn, late of St. Clair Township, deceased, by bond, note or account, are hereby requested to call and make payment to the subscribers on or before the 20th day of February next,—and those having demands against said estate are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement, to
FREDERICK BAUSMAN, }
EDMUND THOMAS, } *Adm'rs.*
February 5.—4t.

FOR SALE,

THAT well known TAVERN STAND in Union street, at present occupied by by Mr. Joseph Barclay.
Also,—LOT No. 12, Brown's plan, bounded by No. 11 O'Hara street, Bedford alley and Brown street; 28 feet in front, by 123½ feet deep.
For further particulars please apply to the subscriber, corner of Water street and Cherry alley.
JAMES SCOTT.
Pittsburgh, June 23, 1829.—wtf.

MANAGERS' OFFICE, PITTSBURGH.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 3 for 1830, to be drawn at Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1830. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Fifty-Four Number Lottery—Eight Drawn Ballots.—☞Orders for tickets received in Pittsburgh until the 22d instant.☜

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$30,000	is	$30,000
1	10,000		10,000
1	5,000		5,000
1	4,000		4,000
1	3,000		3,000
1	2,452		2,452
5	1,000		5,000
5	800		4,000
10	500		5,000
10	400		4,000
10	300		3,000
10	200		2,000
46	100		4,600
46	80		3,680
46	60		2,760
46	50		2,300
92	40		3,680
92	30		2,760
920	20		18,400
8280	10		82,800
9624 prizes			$198,432
15180 blanks---2460 tickets.			

Tickets -	$10 00	Quarters -	$2 50
Halves -	5 00	Eighths -	1 25

Orders from abroad, (post paid,) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.
The REGISTER, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer.
Cash advanced for prizes on presentation.
Apply to or address
GEORGE A. COOK,
Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1830.

COTTON MACHINERY.

10 DOUBLE 24 INCH CARDS; Four THROSTLES, dead spindle; Four MULES, of the most approved patterns---all new and complete---for sale by
ADAMS, ALLEN & Co.
February 9, 1830---tf

MOROCCO.

THE subscriber, having commenced the manufacture of MOROCCO, has now for sale Morocco suitable for the following purposes:
Boots and Shoes, (Goat and Deer Skins.)
Boot and Shoe Linings, (Roans and Yellows.)
Coachmakers' do. (variety of colors.)
Hat Linings, do. do.
Bookbinders, do. do.
Trunkmakers, do. do.
Saddlers, do. do.
Striped Bindings.
☞The above articles will be sold at eastern prices. Having in connexion Mr. George Pierce, an experienced workman, the quality and colors will be warranted. Dealers in the article will find the prices reasonable.
JOHN CALDWELL,
Corner of Third street and Redoubt Alley.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 9—tf

MANSION HOUSE HOTEL,

CORNER OF WOOD & FIFTH STREETS, PITTSBURGH.

THE subscriber having rented the above well known stand, his best endeavors will be used to please the friends and customers of the establishment, and thereby merit a continuance of their friendship and patronage. C. GLEIM.

N. B.—The undersigned, having declined business in the above establishment, in favor of Mr. Gleim, who is at present his successor, begs leave to solicit a continuance of the patronage of his friends and former customers, being persuaded that no attention will be found wanting on his part to give general satisfaction.
JOHN RAMSAY.
February 9, 1830—1mo.

GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he intends to continue business at the OLD STAND, No. 26 Wood street, as *GENERAL AGENT and COMMISSION MERCHANT.* He is prepared to execute any orders addressed to him, for the Reception, Storage, Purchase, and Sale of Merchandise on Commission, and the transaction of business generally---particularly the purchase and sale of Pittsburgh and American Manufactures.

Having determined to confine himself strictly and faithfully to the business confided to his care, he confidently expects to render his establishment useful in promoting the interests of the manufacturer, the merchant, the public, and himself.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1830—tf.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Charter of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association being about to expire, it is intended to close its affairs as soon as possible. All persons indebted to the Institution are required to make immediate payment to George Cochran of Rd. Agent of the Association, and all persons having claims against it, are requested to present the same for settlement.
B. BAKEWELL,
THOMAS HAZLETON,
WM. PORTER,
THOMAS FAIRMAN,
JOHN SPEAR,
Com'tee for closing the Affairs of the Association.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1830.—tf.

VALUABLE PROPERTY,

FOR SALE.

THE OLD PHŒNIX COTTON FACTORY, situated in the North Liberty of the city of Pittsburgh. The building is of brick, and capable of working 4,000 Spindles, with 50 Power Looms. The Steam Engine, Shafts, &c. are in good order. It is well calculated for either a Cotton, Woollen, or Linen Factory.
☞The Factory Building and Warehouse will be sold apart, or with the Building Lots attached, as may best suit the purchaser. Price and terms of payment can be made known by applying to
ADAMS, ALLEN & Co.
Pittsburgh, February 9—tf.

OVERSEER OF THE POOR.

FELLOW CITIZENS,—I take the liberty of soliciting your suffrages at the ensuing election, as a candidate for the office of Overseer of the Poor. Should I be favored by being one of your choice, I promise to discharge my duty conscientiously. PATRICK PEPPARD.
February 9, 1830—3*

BIRTH NIGHT BALL.

GENTLEMEN wishing to attend a Ball, to be given at Mr. Bond's Concert Hall, on the 22d inst. will please leave their names with either of the managers, as soon as convenient, and procure their Tickets.

Thos. Barlow,
A. Brackenridge,
Chas. H. Israell,
Lewis Peterson,
Alex. M'Candless,
Lieut. Harding,
Jas. Adams, Jr.
S. P. Darlington,
Managers.

February 9.—8t.

For Nashville,

THE Steam Boat DELAWARE, will leave this place for Nashville, immediately after the opening of the river. For freight or passage apply on board, or to
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.
February 5.—tf.

TO MANUFACTURERS, &c.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have their Machine Shop in complete operation; and having experienced workmen, they are prepared to build

WOOLLEN AND COTTON MACHINERY,

of every description, and of the most approved kind. They will build Woollen or Cotton Machinery to any pattern, to suit purchasers, and will warrant it to be equal in workmanship, and to perform as well as any that can be brought over the mountains, (New Jersey not excepted;) and they will furnish it at the eastern prices, which will be a saving to the purchaser who buys here, of the carriage, together with the necessary expenses attending transportation.

With a view to encourage our home manufactures, and to be encouraged, the terms of payment will be made accommodating.—Shearing Machines, Shear Blades, Turning Lathes, Fire Engines, Screw Plates and Taps, Governors for Engines, and Turning of every description, will be done to order at a short notice.
F. A. BEMIS & Co.
No. 24, Water Street, Pittsburgh.
Feb. 5, 1830—tf.

CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHEN WARE.

THE subscribers, having succeeded to the *Queensware Business* of Messrs. James Park & Co., now offer Country Dealers, City Retailers, &c. a large and well selected assortment of *Blue, Printed, Mocho, Painted and C. C.* WARE.

ALSO—Gold-Edged and Painted China
French Porcelain Tea Setts
Stone China Dining Setts

AND A GREAT VARIETY OF

MANTEL ORNAMENTS

ALSO,
Pittsburgh Manufactured Plain, Moulded and Cut *FLINT GLASS.*

Experienced Packers are employed; and *prices* and *terms of sale* shall be liberal.
WETMORE & HAVENS,
At the old stand of Messrs. James Park & Co. Second street, two doors east of Wood street.
February 2, 1830.—4t

INTELLIGENCE OFFICE.

WANTED, at the intelligence office, No. 82½ Third, between Wood and Market Streets, Several Houses to Rent.

A Partner in a very lucrative manufacturing business. One with a small capital of about five hundred dollars, is wanted by an active Partner.

A Clerk and several Porters for Groceries and Taverns, want situations.

Eight Housemaids are wanted immediately.

Two Farms to Let or for Sale, eligibly situated.

Apply at the above office, where persons of all occupations may hear of places, and assistants may be procured for persons in business.
J. WILLIAMS.
Jan. 22, 1830.—eow3t.

JAMES OWEN, *vs.* ROBERT REDDICK. } *January 23, 1830.*

ON motion Mr. Bradford was appointed auditor, to apportion the proceeds of the sale under the execution in the Sheriff's hands among the partnership creditors of the late firm of Reddick & Owen. The auditor will hear the parties interested on Monday, the first day of March next, at half past six o'clock, P. M., at his office, in Liberty street, opposite Fifth street.
CHAS. S. BRADFORD.
February 2, 1830—3t.

TO CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.

THE subscribers offer for sale a large Manufacturing Establishment, on the Ohio river, adjoining the upper end of the town of Wheeling, consisting of a Foundry 70 feet by 90 feet—with two Furnaces; together with all necessary fixtures—also a very large assortment of patterns of the most approved description for Steam Engines, Sugar Mills, hollow ware, &c. A very substantial Brick Work-shop, 52 feet wide and 130 feet long, three stories high, containing drums and lathes—a boring mill, and all appendages required for the construction of Steam Engines of the largest dimensions—the whole propelled by a first rate steam engine of 40 horse power; which raises a very large supply of water from the Ohio river for the use of the works.

They will sell the whole, or such part of that valuable tract of land adjoining the buildings as may be desired, the whole comprising about 120 or 130 acres, 80 or 90 acres of which contains a stratum of excellent stone coal from four to seven feet thick, supplying the works at one cent per bushel; two Brick Houses of three stories each, one two story, do.,—a frame ware-house, a large Barn, and 6 or 7 frame houses for the accommodation of work hands.

This property being bounded on the Ohio river nearly three-fourths of a mile, affords depth of water at all times sufficient to sustain steam boats, which can be built or repaired within fifty yards of the works.

Application by letter, or otherwise, to either of the subscribers, will be promptly attended to.—If not sold by the first of April, the above property will be rented for a term of years.
JOHN McCLURE,
JAMES H. FORSYTH,
THOMAS WOODS.
December 29, 1829.—3mw

THOMPSON & MILLER

Wholesale Druggists,

HAVE just received, at their Warehouse *No. 73, Wood-street, Pittsburgh*, extensive additional supplies of

DRUGS, DYE-STUFFS, &c. &c.

Having recently purchased the above articles in the Eastern Markets, at reduced prices, they offer them low.
Sept. 8, 1829.—wtf.

TO MANUFACTURERS,

FARMERS, BUILDERS, &c.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they still continue the MACHINE MAKING Business, in all its various branches, at their old established stand, Paterson, N. J., and from their long experience in business, and the aid of recent improvements, they are now prepared to furnish Machinery of the most approved kind, best materials, and superior workmanship, at the shortest notice, and at a great reduction from former rates. They also have connected with their Machine Shop, an extensive BRASS and IRON FOUNDRY, and will furnish Castings of all descriptions at the lowest prices. Plough Castings, Sash Weights, Wagon Boxes, &c. &c. &c. constantly on hand. *Also*, Throstle Spindles and Flyers, Mule Spindles, Rollers, &c. &c.
GODWIN, ROGERS & Co.
Patterson, January 29, 1830.—w6mo.

5000 lbs. SPANISH SOAL LEATHER; 3000 lbs. Country do.

20 dozs.	Upper Leather:
10 do.	Sheep Skins,
100 bbls.	Old Monongahela Whiskey,
40 do.	Mackerel,
30 do.	Molasses,
40 do.	N. O. Sugar,
5 do.	Castor Oil,
50 bags	Havana Coffee,
25 do.	Pepper,
2 hhds.	N. E. Rum,
2 do.	Madder,
20 tons (assorted)	Juniata Iron,

For Sale by
H. MACSHANE,
Front Street—Pittsburgh.
February 5, 1830—4t.

HATTERS' FURS, TRIMMINGS, &c. &c.

JAMES H. DAVIS,

CORNER OF MARKET AND FRONT STREETS,

OFFERS for sale an extensive assortment of Hatters' Furs and Trimmings, consisting of

Beaver,	Coney,
Otter,	Russia,
Muskrat, Nutria,	Camel's Hair,

Spanish and Saxony Hat Bodies,
Figured Satins, Pelongs, Pongees, Glazed Muslins,
GILT LEATHERS,
Morocco Skins and Skivers,
Binding, Banding, Buckles, &c.
100 dozen WOOL HATS.
Together with a great variety of articles in his line, which will be sold low.
January 15---7t

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL,

No. 72 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,
MANUFACTURER OF
LINEN & COTTON GOODS, VIZ.

LINENS.	UNION LINENS.
Damask	Damask
Diaper	Diaper
Towels	Towels
Shirtings	Shirtings
Sheetings	Sheetings
Drillings	Drillings
Stripes	Checks

WHITE COTTON GOODS.	COLOR'D COTTON GOODS.
Diaper	3-4 to 7-4 Tickings
Birdeye	3-4 to 5-4 Checks
Jeans	3-4 to 4-4 Pl'ds & Stripes
Drillings	7-8 Fustians
Shirtings	Yellow Nankins
Sheetings	Blue do.
Counterpanes	Hdkfs. and Shawls
Coverlets	3-4 and 7-8 Calicoes

Checks, from 6¼ to 25 cents per yard; Plaids and Stripes, from 9 to 20 cents; Tickings, 12½ to 50; Damask Table Cloths, from $2 to $10 per cloth; Diaper and Birdeye, 50 cents to $2 per cloth; Calicoes, 13 to 18 cents.

THE above mentioned Goods are offered for sale at the eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage. That the quality of the cloth is not inferior to any manufactured in the United States, long experience has given satisfactory proof; and notwithstanding upwards of 700 yards is daily manufactured, in no instance has any complaint been made by the purchaser of either the quality or color of the cloth. Merchants who have not yet examined the prices and quality of the above goods, are requested to do so. Orders will be received to make goods according to sample or pattern, and delivered on short notice.

Having made arrangements with Eastern and Western Woollen Manufacturers to receive consignments, a suitable assortment of Broadcloths, Satinetts and Flannels, will be kept on hand, and sold at manufacturers' prices.

☞COTTON YARNS, from No. 5 to 40, white and colored, at the lowest prices.

**Satinett Chains, white and blue warped, to order.

☞Terms accommodating, and a discount of 5 per cent. allowed on all orders exceeding $100.
January 22, 1830—tf.

GEORGE A. COOK,

Agent for the Union Canal Lotteries of Penns'a,
No. 68 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

BANK NOTES, of the different states of the Union, *EXCHANGED.* Tickets in Yates & M'Intyre's Lotteries, constantly for sale.
Managers' Office, Nov. 24, 1829.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of JAMES VERNER, Grocer, late of the City of Pittsburgh, deceased, are requested to present them legally attested for settlement. All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to
ANN VERNER, *Executrix.*
JAMES BROWN, }
JAMES VERNER, } *Ex'rs.*
Pittsburgh, Jan. 26, 1830.—4t

European & American Agency;

More particularly with Great Britain and Ireland.

THE UNDERSIGNED intends, as usual, to leave Pittsburgh, Pa. on the first day of March, and sail from New York on the first day of April next, on an ELEVENTH TOUR, through Great Britain and Ireland, transacting every description of business, as a

GENERAL AGENT.

And return to Pittsburgh, in November, 1830.

Many years ago, he made extensive arrangements, whereby money remittances can be made and received to and from upwards of five hundred cities and towns on the continent of Europe, viz: in France, Holland, Switzerland, Italy, &c. &c.

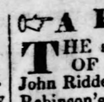
In England, Scotland, and Ireland, legacies and hereditary property recovered and received; Lands, Houses and Tenements sold; claims, debts, dues, demands, inheritances and rents collected; estates managed; stocks and all kinds of reversionary property sold; dividends of bank annuities received; voting in the choice of assignees; receiving dividend and signing certificate; acting as commissioner in taking the acknowledgment of fines and recoveries; examining witnesses under commission; procuring all kinds of documents; comparing and cross comparing same, if necessary, and proving them in evidence, on trial; witnessing the execution of deeds and memorials thereof, so that they can be registered according to act of Parliament; making searches of all kinds in public offices; proving the identity and existence of Cestuy que Vies, or lives of leases of lands; procuring and receiving the consignment of goods and vessels, &c. &c.

If it is required, reference can be given, in every part of the U. S. and every information may be obtained, by post paid letters, addressed,
"JAMES STUART,
European Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa."

P. S.—Two hundred acres of first rate land, near Mayville, Chautauque county, N. Y. 160 acres, do. near Cambridge, in Guernsey county, Ohio; and, four beautiful lots, on which is erected a comfortable dwelling house, in the town of Mercer, Pa. for sale low. J. S.

☞The Brownsville Galaxy, Wheeling Gazette, Washington Examiner, Kittanning Columbian, Mercer Press, Butler Repository, Erie Gazette, Meadville Messenger, Steubenville Herald, New Lisbon Palladium, Greensburgh Gazette, and Uniontown Democrat, will each insert the above to the amount of two dollars, and forward their accounts to this office.
December 8, 1829.—tf.

FOR SALE.



THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale the *HOUSE AND LOT* which he now occupies, in Allegheny town, being the same which was formerly owned by James Anderson.
Also, One First Rate *BAROUCHE WAGON AND HARNESS.*
SYLVANUS LOTHROP.
January 15—tf.

Superior Garden Seeds.

WARRANTED FRESH.
AT PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

MESSRS. C. AVERY & Co. corner of Market and Fourth streets, have just received an extensive assortment of *Esculent vegetable seeds,* from the Establishment of Messrs. D. & C. Landreth, of Philadelphia, one of the most extensive in the union.

To the *growth* of garden seeds Messrs. Landreth devote particular attention. It may not be irrelevant to the interest of the purchaser of this article, to premise, that with every change of hands the character of seeds becomes unavoidably more dubious; hence a great advantage in dealing at first hands. From the preparation of the soil, through the process of sowing, cultivating, maturing and harvesting the seeds, Messrs. Landreth have it all under their personal inspection, thus they become acquainted with their quality, and can obviate errors which mere *venders* must ever be liable to; under these circumstances they conceive that to pledge their reputation will be a sufficient guarantee to purchasers; therefore each package bears their label and warrantee.

Messrs. Landreth's collection of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Green-house Plants, &c. is not excelled by any in the union.

Orders for Trees, Shrubs, Bulbous Roots, &c. left with Messrs. C. Avery & Co. agents for Pittsburgh, will be promptly executed.
January 12, 1830.—11t.

50 DOLLARS REWARD.

AN ASSAULT WITH INTENT TO ROB.

ON Saturday night last, my son, Oliver Ormsby was attacked by three men, about the middle of the Allegheny bridge, and knocked down three or four times by clubs; finding his situation dangerous, he called for assistance, which was in a noble manner afforded by some citizen, unknown either to him or myself. I feel bound to be his friend, and therefore wish him to call on me.

One of the villians has, in all probability, a rent in his coat, between the shoulders, and perhaps a flesh wound, inflicted by the boy in his extremity, with a broken knife: this may lead to discovery.—The above reward will be paid to any person who may give such information as will lead to a conviction. On the arrival of assistance, to prevent detection, they threw their lantern into the river.
GEO. EVANS.
Dec. 25, 1829.—tf

TO LET.

AND possession given on the first day of April next, a Dwelling House and Lot of Ground, containing about six acres, situated on Grant's Hill, and lying partly within the limits of the city. Apply to ROBERT WATSON, on Grant's Hill, at the end of 7th street.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 22, 1829—tf.

The Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that books will be opened at the Bookstore of H. Holdship & Son, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 24th day of March next, to receive subscriptions for the Stock in a company to be entitled "*The President, Managers and Company of the Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road;*" intended for the purpose of making an artificial Road from the city of Pittsburgh, to a point at or near the house of Wm. Farrow, in Pitt township, at which time and place one or more of the undersigned will attend.

WM. WILKINS,
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
WM. B. FOSTER,
PETER MOWRY,
WM. PORTER,
WM. ARTHURS,
JAMES BROWN, } *Commis'nrs.*

Feb. 22, 1828.—tf.

Bakewell, Page, & Bakewells,

FLINT GLASS MANUFACTURERS,
Have for sale, an assortment of
Astral or Sinumbral LAMPS,
ON PEDESTALS AND FOR SUSPENSION.
ALSO,
Tuscan, Vase, Mantel & Chamber Lamps,

WHICH, in addition to their usual stock of *PLAIN AND CUT FLINT GLASS,* Patent Moulded, Plain and Cut *Bureau Mountings, &c. &c.* will be disposed of on the lowest terms.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 23—tf.

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish, and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice.
JOHN SHERIFF.
Nov. 28—tf.

For Coughs, Consumptions,

Colds, Influenzas, Whooping Coughs, Spasmodic Asthma, Pain in the side, Difficulty of Breathing and Want of Sleep.

CERTIFICATES.

WE, the subscribers have sold *La Mott's Cough Drops,* as agents for the Messrs. Crosbys. The Medicine has obtained the approbation of the public, by effecting many cures of the diseases for which it is recommended. We have therefore no hesitation in recommending LA MOTT'S COUGH DROPS as an excellent medicine.

G. Dawson, druggist, and late U S Surgeon at Fort Fayette, Pittsburgh, Pa. J. Hamm, M D and E D Downer, druggists, Zanesville; Wm. Mount, M D Dayton; M. Wolf & Co. Apothecary's Hall, Goodwin and Ashton and Fairchilds & Co. druggists, Cincinnati; Ira Delano, druggist, Chillicothe; S Sharpless, merchant, St. Clairsville; B Brubacher & Co. merchants Springfield; L P Frazier, merchant Xenia; Wm. Lowry, merchant, (O;) Dr. E Ferris, Lawrenceburgh; Dr. H Watts, Madison; (Indiana,) Thomas Wells, druggist, Nashville; Thomas Davis, Steubenville; and Dr George M'Daniel, Clarksville, (Tenn.;) Byers & Butler, druggists, Louisville; F. Floyd, druggist, Frankfort; Dr. M Q Ashby, Richmond; Crutchfield & Russel, druggists. Danville; M'Ilvaine & Allen, merchants, Shelbyville, P B Price, merchant, Georgetown; T & H Brents, merchants Flemingsburgh; T R Atwood, Greensburgh; F Frabue, druggist, Russelville; and R M Kercheville, druggist, Bairdstown, (Ky.)

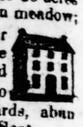
Certificates of important cures will accompany each Bottle, with particular directions for using.

☞Sold wholesale by O & S Crosby, Columbus, Ohio, and by I. Thompson, Smith and Pearsall, Fullerton and Saxton, Butler and Jenkins, druggists, *Philadelphia,* and by S Sweetser, George and James Bailey, George H & J S Keerl, *Baltimore.* Each bottle contains 45 doses---price $1.

Sold by special appointment wholesale and retail, at the Drug and Medical Warehouse of
DR G. DAWSON,
Wood Street Pittsburgh.
May 5, 1829—1yism.

☞A FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscribers offer for sale the TRACT OF LAND lately occupied by the Rev. John Riddell, deceased, situated on the waters of Robinson's Run, in Fayette Township, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania; two miles from Noblestown, and ten miles from the City of Pittsburgh. The state road from Williamsburgh to Pittsburgh runs through the tract. It contains 430 acres, of which about 200 are cleared; upwards of 50 acres of first rate bottom, 20 of which are in meadow; the whole in good repair and well watered. There are on the premises 3 good Dwelling-houses, and two Barns, two Apple and Peach Orchards, abundance of Stone Coal, and a good Mill-Seat.



☞The tract will be sold entire, or divided to suit purchasers. The terms will be made known by either of the executors, who reside near the land.
HUGH RIDDELL,
WM. STURGEON, } *Ex're.*
BENJAMIN KELSO, }
October 13, 1829.—tf

☞ *Pittsburgh Steel and File Factory.*

WE the subscribers do certify, that we have used and examined a number of FILES, manufactured in this city, by S. BROADMEADOW & Co. out of their Steel; and we take pleasure in saying that they are equal to the best English Files, not cast steel; and whilst they are sold at the prices of the English Files of the same description, we will give them the preference.—We recommend the establishment to the patronage of the American manufacturer, mechanic, and merchant, in the full confidence, that it requires nothing but the support it deserves to flourish; and that the day is not distant, when we shall no longer be dependent on foreign trade for the best Files and Steel. It is scarcely necessary to remind any one, that nothing but good Steel can make good Files. The Steel from which these Files are made, is manufactured here, by S. Broadmeadow & Co. and is equal to English Blister Steel, and sold at 12 1-2 cents per pound. They also manufacture Common Steel, which is sold at 8 cents per pound.

MAHLON ROGERS,
MARSHALL & HAWDON,
H. BLAKE & Co.
JOSEPH PEARSON,
JOHN WETHERELL,
J. & Z. WETHERELL,
FRANCIS PRATT,
J. EWART,
JAMES THOMSON,
WARDEN & ARTHURS,
MARK STACKHOUSE,
Agent for Columbian Steam Eng. Co.
L. & P. PETERSON,
SHOENBERGER, WRENSHALL & Co.
ASA WATERS,
THOMAS HAZELTON,
JOHN WOODS,
JOHN F. GREER,
SAMUEL SMITH,
WALLACE & BEGGS,
GREENAWALT & COVER,
ABNER UPDEGRAFF,
M'CLURG & Co.
EDWARD MOORE,
JAMES NELSON,
DAVID MACLEAN, Jr.
CUTHBERT & Co.
AARON BROAD,
UNION ROLLING MILL Co.
JOHN SHERIFF,
JOHN BROWN, Blacksmith,
JOSEPH LONG,
KINGSLAND, LIGHTNER & Co.
PETER SHOENBERGER & SON,
WILLIAM DAY,
ADAMS, ALLEN & Co.
Pittsburgh, Oct. 27, 1829---tf.

COMMISSION HOUSE,

ST. LOUIS.

THE subscribers, late from Florence, Alabama, have rented the large Stone Warehouse, at the steam boat landing, next building to Messrs. Hill & M'Gunnegle, for the purpose of transacting a general *Commission Business,* under the firm of SPROULE & BUCHANAN. They will strictly attend to all business committed to their care, and are prepared to make liberal advances on consignments.
GEORGE SPROULE,
ANDREW BUCHANAN.
Dec. 15.—4m

Paper Moulds.

THE subscriber has on hand, an assortment of Paper Moulds, which he will sell cheap.
ALSO,
Three Hundred Dozen Horse Cards
OF THE BEST MANUFACTURE.
EDWARD FABER,
Corner of Wood and Fifth Streets, opposite Col. Ramsey's Hotel.
Pittsburgh, October 6, 1829.—tf

LOTS

In the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh.

FOR sale, upon accommodating terms, a number of valuable LOTS fronting on *Penn* and *Liberty* streets, in the *Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh.* These lots are upon the great thoroughfare to Philadelphia, and in the vicinity of the *Cotton Factories, Iron Works,* and other manufacturing establishments. A plan may be seen at the office of D. S. Scully, Esq. in the Diamond.
For terms apply to
HARMAR DENNY.
March 24, 1829---tf.

GABRIEL ADAMS,

Wholesale and Retail
GROCER,
Front, between Market and Wood Streets,

HAS received from the eastward, and by recent arrivals from N. Orleans, a large and general assortment of GROCERIES AND LIQUORS, which are offered for sale at the lowest market rates for cash or approved acceptances.

WHISKEY, FLOUR, SCORCHED SALTS, RAGS, &c. will be taken in Barter at market prices.
April 21, 1829 ---tf.

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,

Booksellers, Printers,
Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 37, Market Street, Pittsburgh.
March 14.—tf.

FOR SALE,

THAT beautiful Tract of Land called FARM HILL, situated in Fayette township, Allegheny county, between the Noblestown road and Chartier's creek, about eight miles from Pittsburgh, containing THREE HUNDRED ACRES and allowance, about ninety acres of which are cleared.

On this place there is a good two story hewn log DWELLING HOUSE and KITCHEN, an excellent ORCHARD of Apple, Cherry and Peach Trees; a good Spring near the dwelling house, and an abundance of Stone Coal. That portion of the tract which is not cleared is remarkably well timbered.

If desired by a purchaser, possession could be given on the first day of November next.

For further information inquire of the subscriber, who lives near the place, or of Jacob Hanson, Auctioneer, in the City of Pittsburgh.
WILLIAM HERDMAN.
June 23, 1829.—tf.